

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1976

Established 1887

Corvalan, in Moscow, Expresses Thanks

Bukovsky, in Zurich, Vows to Fight On



ZURICH, Dec. 19.—Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky and Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan were freed from prisons in their homelands and flown to exile yesterday in an exchange mediated by the United States.

The trade took place at Zurich's Kloten Airport, where a special Aeroflot flight carrying Mr. Bukovsky and his family and a regular Luftbansa flight with Mr. Corvalan and his wife arrived within five minutes of each other.

The two planes parked about 500 yards apart on a runway about two-thirds of a mile from the terminal area. Reporters were kept away.

The Chilean, Soviet and U.S. ambassadors were present while Mr. Bukovsky and his party boarded three limousines that took them through Swiss customs. Airport police said the Corvalans got on the Aeroflot plane and took off for Moscow less than an hour after arriving here.

Wearing a brown fur hat and a gray topcoat, the 33-year-old Mr. Bukovsky later appeared at the terminal, where he told reporters in English, "I am happy but I am very tired." His face was pale and he appeared near exhaustion.

"I am not feeling well," he added when correspondents pressed him for interviews. At one point, he held up his wrists to point out marks left by handcuffs.

"Please leave him alone," his mother, in tears, pleaded. "He is tired and he is sick." She said she suffers from a rheumatic heart condition, a liver ailment and ulcers. Swiss sources said Mr. Bukovsky may go to a hospital for a thorough checkup.

Today, Mr. Bukovsky said his life in the West will be dedicated to fighting for human rights in the Soviet Union.

He told a news conference that he plans to visit Britain soon and then will accept an offer to study at Leiden University in the Netherlands.

"My future in the West will depend first of all on making use of all the possibilities to help the remaining political prisoners in Russia," Mr. Bukovsky said.

"I will put all my energy into this," he said, speaking Russian which was translated into English and German.

"There is no freedom of opinion or beliefs in the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr. Bukovsky said his movements in the next few days depend on the health of his bedridden nephew.

As soon as the 15-year-old boy can travel, he will take up the offer of British actor David Markham to stay for a while at Markham's home at Coleman Hatch in Sussex.

"Then I would like to study at Leiden University," he said.

"This depends, however, on whether I can study in English, which is the only foreign language I can speak," Mr. Bukovsky said. "But I am deeply grateful for the offer from Leiden University, which reached me while I was in prison."

While the nephew is receiving medical treatment at a Zurich clinic, the family is staying at a hotel. Authorities will not disclose the name of the hotel.

"I have had a medical examination myself and was told that considering all the circumstances my condition is amazingly good," Mr. Bukovsky said.

"I am undernourished but the doctors say there will not be any permanent damage."

Mr. Bukovsky said he is suffering from extreme nervousness and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



IN THE CABINET—Gov. Cecil Andrus with Jimmy Carter.

Carter Friend Environmentalist

Idaho Governor Chosen As Interior Secretary

By Edward Walsh

PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 19 (WP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter named Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus, 45, secretary of the interior yesterday and defended his heavy reliance so far on established Washington figures in filling top administration jobs.

Mr. Carter also confirmed at a press conference here that he will seek consolidation of the federal government's energy functions in a single department. A leading contender for the combined department is James Schlesinger, the former secretary of defense and a former director of the CIA.

Asked why many of his appointees and rumored future selections have been associated with the policies of past administrations, Mr. Carter bristled. "I thank you for that observation," he replied icily.

Pressed on the subject, Mr. Carter said he has "complete confidence in the attitudes and qualities of the people I have chosen" and that they, like himself, want to be judged on their performance.

Later, Mr. Carter met with Mr. Schlesinger and Theodore Sorensen, who was a White House aide to former President John Kennedy. Mr. Sorensen is under consideration to succeed George Bush as director of the CIA.

Mr. Carter also acknowledged that he is having difficulty finding women to serve in the Cabinet. He said that women who rise to the top of their professions earn "tremendous salaries" that would make government service a severe sacrifice.

Moreover, Mr. Carter said, "Quite often women have a much more difficult time telling other family members they are going to move to Washington." He said that several women he has considered for jobs have told him their husbands were not willing to move to Washington.

Asked whether he still expects to name a woman to the Cabinet, he said, "I can't answer that question specifically yet. I would guess that would be a very good guess."

Mr. Carter interviewed two women Friday for jobs in the administration. They were Joan Manley, a vice-president of Time, Inc., and potential secretary of commerce, and Juanita Kreps, vice-president of Duke University and possible secretary of labor.

In answer to another question, Mr. Carter said he wants "diversity in sources" of foreign intelligence information and that he has devoted considerable time to thinking about a reorganization of the intelligence community.

Undecided on CIA
Calling competition and diversity important for the quality of intelligence, Mr. Carter said that he has not decided whether the director of central intelligence should continue also to head the CIA.

During the press conference, Mr. Carter also said:
• He is considering whether to retain Clarence Kelly as FBI director and called U.S. District Court Judge Frank Johnson of Montgomery, Ala., "another person who I think would serve very well in that position." Mr. Carter said he will allow his choice as attorney general—a post for which Judge Johnson is also being considered—to select the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Carter Bars Move To Tie Saudi Aid, Mideast Policies

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT).—President-elect Jimmy Carter said yesterday that he would not let Saudi Arabia's decision to hold down oil prices influence his administration's policies toward the Middle East and in other areas.

In a news conference at Plains, Ga., Mr. Carter again praised the Saudis for limiting their price rise to 5 per cent instead of the 15 per cent of other oil-producing states. But he seemed to reject the Saudi effort—announced on Friday—to link this restraint with the need for the United States to show progress in the Arab-Israeli negotiations and in the North-South economic conference.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil chief, said Friday that, in return for his government's oil decision at the Qatar meeting of oil producers, "we expect the West to appreciate what we did and especially the United States."

This was expanded upon by Ali Al-Freca, the Saudi ambassador to Washington, who said in a statement:

"The one point which should be made just as strongly as the economic aspect is the positive need for all parties to get on now with achieving a just and durable settlement in the Middle East. That is the greatest achievable opportunity on the shared horizon of all of us in the period immediately ahead."

Effort to Persuade
These statements were interpreted in Washington as an explicit Saudi effort to persuade the United States to win concessions from Israel when the next round of negotiations occurs. The Saudis have also indicated

that they would take the lead in promoting moderation on the Arab side.

Translated, this seems to mean that the Saudis want the United States to persuade Israel to give up the territory it still occupies from the 1967 war and to allow a Palestinian state to be created on its borders. In return, the Arabs would respect Israel's right to exist. The Israelis have previously rejected proposals to give up all land and to allow a Palestinian state.

Mr. Carter said in his news conference that in his prior messages to Saudi Arabia urging restraint in oil prices, he and Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state-designate, had given "no insinuations" that "special consideration" would be given to Saudi views "or in Middle East political decisions because of their actions on the oil price levels."

"I don't believe an oil price decision should be a factor in ultimate decisions concerning the Middle East," Mr. Carter said.

Same as Ford Policy
This refusal to link publicly oil prices with negotiating progress has been the policy of the Ford administration and Mr. Carter seemed to be adopting it as well.

The State Department said Friday there was no linkage between the two. But State Department officials said privately that inevitably the Carter administration will have to take account of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Iraq and Iran Call Saudis a Tool of West

OPEC's Rift Widens After Price Discord

From Wire Dispatches

DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 19.—An expected war of nerves between Saudi Arabia and other oil producers opened yesterday, immediately after their Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries finished a meeting here with a split over oil prices.

On his return to Baghdad, Iraq's oil minister hinted that his country would back a campaign of sedition as well as propaganda against Saudi Arabia, which he accused of acting "in the service of imperialism and Zionism."

The minister, Tayeb Abdel-Kerim, said at Baghdad airport that his delegation here had "unmasked Saudi Arabia as a defeatist and compromising reactionary."

Working inside and outside OPEC against the interests of its people and against the interests of the oil-producing and other developing states.

"We are confident," the Iraqi minister said, "that the Saudi plans will not succeed and that Saudi Arabia will be forced to follow the overwhelming majority of the OPEC states under the pressure of the liberated world and Arab public opinion and under the pressure of the liberation forces of our people in Saudi Arabia and the Arab homeland."

The Oil Weapon
He said that Saudi Arabia was trying to "render the oil weapon ineffective" and sought to make OPEC "succumb to pressures from the oil firm monopolies and imperialist forces by perpetuating a price freeze."

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, and the United Arab Emirates broke the OPEC's solidarity Friday by refusing to accept the two-stage, 15-per-cent price increase adopted by the 11 other oil-exporting nations at the OPEC meeting here. The two dissident members will raise the price of crude oil by 5 per cent.

In Tehran, Iran today accused the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, of serving the wishes of Saudi King Khalid in holding down his country's oil prices.

The government newspaper, Rastakhiz, said in an editorial: "The truth of Sheikh Yamani's action was that he was not obeying his monarch's wishes nor serving the poor nations but ordaining policy with the United States."

Iranian experts had said yesterday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Early Elections a Possibility

Rabin Ousts Religious Party From Coalition

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Dec. 19 (NYT).

What was considered by many to be a reprisal, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today ousted the National Religious Party from his shaky coalition government and ended his tenuous by control of the Israeli cabinet.

Rabin's move, which had been predicted tonight, would soon be followed by that election—held for next November—be held early.

The approval of his present Labor party Cabinet, Rabin removed from office three members of the National Religious Party who held ministerial posts in his cabinet. They were Yosef

Zevulun Hammer, minister of welfare, and Yitzhak Raphael, minister of religious affairs.

Mr. Rabin took the action less than a week after 9 of the 10 members of the National Religious Party holding seats in the Knesset abstained on a vote of no-confidence that sought to topple his government.

The no-confidence motion was initiated by members of another religious bloc in the parliament, the United Torah Front. The front charged that Mr. Rabin had "desecrated" the Jewish sabbath by holding a well-known ceremony late on the previous Friday afternoon for three U.S.-made F-15 jet fighters sent here in an arms deal.

A number of other parliamentary splinter groups—some of them vehemently opposed to the orthodox religious representatives

in the Knesset—voted for the no-confidence motion for political reasons of their own.

Mr. Rabin weathered the motion by seven votes after a frantic day during which his supporters rounded up absentee members. All but one of the 10 National Religious party members of his ruling coalition government abstained.

In trying the expulsion of the National Religious party today, Mr. Rabin told his Cabinet that the government "could not compromise on its honor" even if the action meant increased difficulties in passing legislation in the 120-member Knesset.

The ouster of the religious bloc from the Labor party coalition meant that the number of Mr. Rabin's assured votes declined from 67 to 57, with 61 votes needed for a majority.

1982 Law
Mr. Rabin invoked for the first time a 1982 Israeli law permitting a prime minister to dismiss representatives of a coalition government from his Cabinet if they have voted against the government or abstained from voting in a test of confidence.

Mr. Rabin's government is faced with a decision on whether to try to retain power as a ruling minority government, seek a new political alignment or call for the dissolution of parliament and schedule early elections, possibly in May.

There were also suspicions that Mr. Rabin's move was a planned political one aimed at holding early elections because of a growing threat posed by Yigal Yadin, an archaeologist.

Mr. Yadin, who is gaining popularity, recently formed a new political party, the Democratic Movement for Change, that calls for a drastic revamping of the Israeli political system to make it more representative.

Being Organized
Early elections, in the view of some politicians, would tend to thwart Mr. Yadin's effort. The archaeologist's party is still being organized and formulating a platform.

The architect of Mr. Rabin's move, Minister of Justice Chaim Zadok, said that it was necessary in order to avert a precedent of the government acquiescing to members of the government voting against it.

Menachem Begin, leader of the Likud party, the major opposition bloc, said he would seek a no-confidence motion against the Rabin government in the Knesset on Tuesday if the Prime Minister did not tender his resignation.



Yitzhak Rabin

Soviet 'Killer' Satellite Test May Be a Warning to China

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP).

The Soviet Union has launched and recovered two satellites that U.S. intelligence experts said are larger and newer versions of the "hunter-killer" satellites that the Russians have had under development for the last five years.

Some intelligence experts said they think the two satellites put into orbit and returned to earth Wednesday were warnings to

China, which two weeks ago orbited a two-ton satellite called China-7.

This was the largest satellite the Chinese have put into orbit. It is believed to be the precursor of a Chinese reconnaissance satellite.

The "hunter-killer" satellite is the Pentagon's description of an unmanned spacecraft that is designed to destroy another country's satellite. The Pentagon believes the killer satellite can fire a beam of high-intensity laser light to burn holes in an orbiting satellite and disable it.

The two satellites launched by the Soviet Union were "piggy-backed into space by the same booster rocket and were brought out of earth orbit and back to the Soviet Union after circling the earth once.

What Cosmos 881 and 882 did in their brief flight is still a secret, but intelligence experts hinted that one served as the "target" vehicle while the other tracked it and took pictures of it.

The Soviet Union is believed to have conducted 16 experiments in the last nine years in which unmanned killer spacecraft followed target satellites into space, maneuvered close enough to inspect them and then blew themselves up. The Soviet Union stopped these experiments in 1971, but resumed them in February after the Chinese orbited China-5 and China-6.

Cosmos-881 and Cosmos-882 were put into a northeasterly orbit similar to the path taken by manned Soyuz spacecraft, tilted about 51 degrees to the earth's equator.

Some intelligence experts think this might mean that the Soviet Union has begun development of a manned version of the killer satellite.

Syrian Soldiers In Beirut Occupy 4 News Offices

BEIRUT, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Syrian paratroops today occupied the offices of the independent daily newspaper An Nahar, the French language L'Orient-Le Jour, United Press International and Newsweek.

"They told us we're not working tonight," one of An Nahar's editors said as soldiers carrying machine guns hustled him out of his office.

About 25 Syrian paratroops, apparently members of the Arab League peace-keeping force, tonight burst into the press co-operative building, which houses the news organizations.

"They told us they had information that someone wanted to place explosives in the building and we couldn't come back either today or tomorrow," Francois Akl, An Nahar's managing editor, said. He said the newspaper would not appear tomorrow.

Syrian troops had already occupied four leftist Beirut publications, An Nahar and L'Orient-Le Jour, two of the Arab world's leading newspapers, are both considered independent and moderate.

Sadat and Assad Meet on Talks With Israel

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (AP).—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat began talks here today aimed at removing major obstacles to a peace conference with Israel.

The talks are expected to give impetus to the Arab peace drive begun by Mr. Sadat last month following Arab agreement on ending the civil war in Lebanon, Egyptian news media said.

Formerly opposed to new negotiations with Israel, Mr. Assad now has said that a peace conference should be convened in Geneva early next year to settle the 26-year conflict with the Jewish state.

Much of the diplomatic activity now going on in Arab capitals focuses on getting the Palestinian guerrillas into the peace talks. Mr. Assad postponed his trip to Cairo for a week, ostensibly because Mr. Sadat was suffering from a bad cold. Diplomatic sources, however, said the delay

was meant to allow the Palestinians to hold their own consultations in Damascus.

The meeting of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization on Tuesday appeared to end inconclusively. Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat was reported in Damascus to have failed to get unanimous Palestinian support for the "negotiations track" with Israel and the council meeting was boycotted by radical groups.

But coincident with Mr. Assad's arrival here, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported that the Palestinian council agreed to the following:

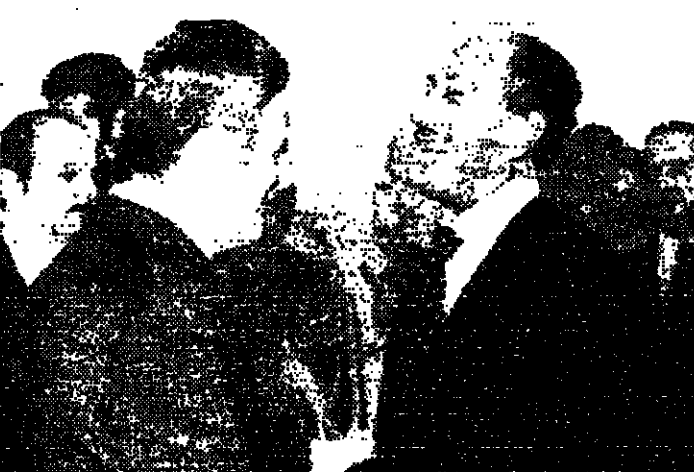
• Establishment of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

• Establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile.

• Palestinian attendance at the Geneva peace talks.

These points are to be endorsed by the Palestine National Council, a sort of parliament-in-exile, at a meeting in Cairo in February, Al-Ahram said.

Mr. Assad, in an interview carried by the Egyptian state radio, said he believed the Arabs (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Presidents Assad and Sadat meeting Saturday in Cairo.

في الأمل

Business Report in U.S.

Worldwide Bribe Disclosures
Named Only 'Tip of Iceberg'

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (NYT)—A report by "Questionable Corporate Payments Abroad" recently published by Business International, a private firm, for its clients provides a "tip of the iceberg" into the shady "worldwide business."

For example, although the report states that the company can have its name removed from the list by paying \$25,000 to \$40,000, it does not say whether the fee is not too small, according to the study.

It is on confidential interviews with executives of 55 multinational companies in the United States and Western Europe that the study also discloses that officials of the state trading companies of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries have received substantial payments from multinational corporations, placed in numbered bank accounts. In Italy, the study says, a matter of collecting a percentage from international transactions between East European countries.

In some countries, the ruling party receives a major share of its financing from its foreign construction firms.

Other countries have an unspoken code, stating which persons are "entitled" to receive payments and setting out proper amounts. If a "qualified" request is too much, the company is to be sent a trip to jail.

In parts of Latin America, getting of customs officials is prevalent that companies need set up special accounts, a "black box," to handle expenses. Funds for these are obtained by overcharging various service agencies.

A "Business International" study shows that the pattern of state bribery and payoffs of its agents and officials is widespread. A similar account is reached by another study of U.S. corporate payoffs.

It was released last week by Council on Economic Priorities, a nonprofit research organization. The report, based on information obtained by the Securities Exchange Commission through its voluntary disclosure program, shows that in U.S. industry more than 175 companies disclosed questionable pay-

ments of more than \$300 million during the last six years. These disclosures are only "the tip of the iceberg," according to Gordon Adams, a political scientist and author of the report. "Since the SEC program is voluntary, no one knows how many companies have failed to conduct internal investigations or are concealing a large number of questionable payments," Mr. Adams said. He pointed out that the SEC has said that as much as \$200 million in fees and commissions paid by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. alone still need to be investigated, in addition to the \$25 million in bribes the company has already admitted.

Ubiquitous Practice
The ubiquitous practice of payoffs is by no means confined to U.S. corporations, as the Business International study shows. The most important element by far in setting payment patterns is the attitude of the host country, the report said.

Apparently China, the report concluded, is the only developing nation where payoffs are unknown. At the other extreme is Gabon. Its President, Bernard Bongo, took \$150,000 from Ashland Oil, Inc. in 1972, according to the company's disclosure statement.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait emerge in the study as the two countries most tolerant of bribes. In Kuwait, the interviews disclosed, payoffs have been institutionalized by requiring that companies wanting to do business there hire local "agents," who often perform no services. In Saudi Arabia, apparently a 5 to 10-per-cent payment of the top is customary for everything from sales of asphalt to a contract for building a new port.

More informal persuasion is also common in the Middle East. A multinational corporation reported disclosing a tax obligation there of \$200,000, only to be told by the tax agent that it owed \$500,000—unless the agent's bank account in Switzerland could be replenished by \$50,000.

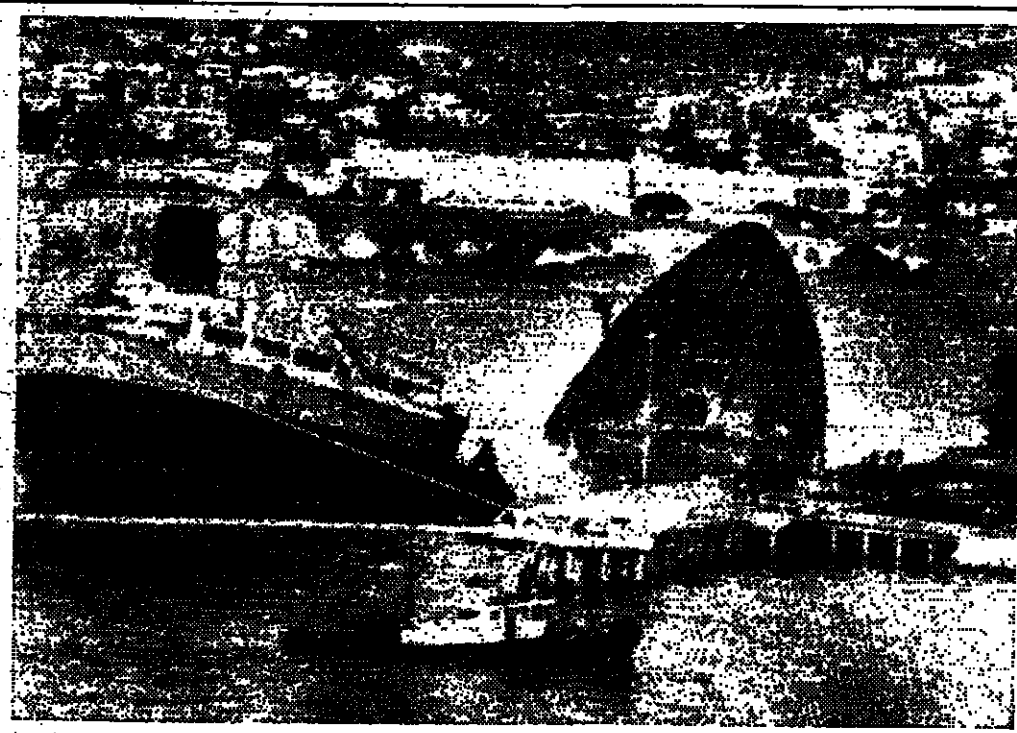
When the company's executive protested, the agent pointed out that a lengthy legal challenge to his ruling would cost the company \$400,000, considerably more than his proposition. The company fought the case and in so doing it did spend \$400,000.

The report noted that in Indonesia, "very little happens, at almost any level, without some kind of payoff to someone." And in Mexico payoffs, even in amounts of more than \$100,000, occur "with distressing and unrelenting frequency" in spite of laws against bribery.

Customs officials in Latin America are so corrupt, executives said, that in one country organizations exist whose sole business is to sell fake invoices for goods or services. Companies buy them, enter them on their books and use the money to pay customs agents and other government employees.

In parts of Europe attitudes can be quite cynical. A company took a case to court when a tax agent demanded \$5,000 on top of the company's tax bill of \$30,000. The judge told the company's lawyer that the case was "ridiculous," saying: "I am a busy man. This is a busy court, with no time for such idiocies. Go take care of your tax man."

After the host country's attitude, the No. 2 determinant of questionable payment patterns is the nature of the industry involved, the study indicates. According to the council report, bribery on a large scale is particularly common among companies dealing in drugs and health care, oil and gas, aerospace and chemicals. The Business International report adds the construction, communications, automobile and shipping industries to the list.



AFTERMATH OF EXPLOSION—The Liberian tanker Sansinena lies in two pieces in Los Angeles Harbor following a blast and fire Friday that killed five persons. At least 50 were injured in the mishap, the cause of which was being investigated.

A Fundamentalist Preacher and Rightist Armies

California Arms Dumps Mystery Deepens

By Bill Richards

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Dec. 19 (WP)—A decade ago a gaunt, white-haired fundamentalist preacher named Wesley Swift roamed the desert towns here, preaching a doctrine of earthly fire and brimstone and preparing his followers for the Armageddon of a coming Communist take-over.

Mr. Swift eventually died in Tijuana, Mexico, and the Communists never arrived.

But a bizarre legacy is beginning to turn up as swarms of federal, state and local police work on what many of them call the strangest case encountered here in years.

Since two hikers accidentally stumbled on a box of 30-cal machine-gun ammunition in the desert near here two weeks ago, police raiding squads have discovered nearly 30 tons of military supplies—from a half-track troop carrier to machine guns and rocket launchers to emergency supplies of food, clothing and even condoms—all carefully packed and inventoried in a series of backyard bunkers and desert hideaways.

Largest Illegal Cache

The discoveries comprise what investigators believe is the largest store of illegally hidden arms ever found in this country. Enough guns, explosives and ammunition to equip several hundred troops, worth \$100,000, according to Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitchess.

Mr. Pitchess's department is coordinating the search efforts of more than a half dozen law enforcement agencies. Last week, after his raiders found 8 tons of arms in two separate locations, he suggested to reporters that the culprit might be "a paramilitary organization...a group who hoped to overthrow our form of government."

Now authorities are not so sure what they have found. Of the five suspects they have arrested on illegal weapons charges, one has dropped dead—only moments after investigators led him out of a bar where they picked him up—and the rest have not offered much of a convincing story.

"I've been in police work a long time and seen just about everything," said a puzzled lieutenant "but this thing is absolutely mind-boggling."

The police investigating the case concede it is probably Mr. Swift—were he alive—who could provide the information on where

the weapons came from and what they were to be used for. He died in 1970, nearly blind, suffering from illness and old age. But not before he organized a network of paramilitary groups in the 1960s around the desert towns east of Los Angeles.

A former state attorney general's office investigator last week recalled Mr. Swift and described him as "extremely emotional."

"He could move people against Communists, Jews, blacks or anything else he wanted to," said Eugene Price, now retired, who kept track of Mr. Swift's activities during the mid-1960s.

"I don't think he ever had more than 100 hard-core followers but he would travel through the churches around Los Angeles preaching anti-Communism, and he was absolutely dedicated," Mr. Price said.

A 1965 intelligence report Mr. Price helped write described the California Rangers, which Mr. Swift organized here, as "a secret guerrilla warfare unit."

Groups Disappeared

Mr. Swift, once a rifle instructor for the Ku Klux Klan, was a prolific organizer, the police said, putting together such groups as the California League Against Communism, the Anglo-Saxon Christian Congress and the Christian Defense League.

Most of the groups, including the California Rangers, have disappeared. State intelligence sources said they believe the groups folded after Mr. Swift died.

No one, including the police, is believed to know whether Mr. Swift was responsible for the weapons caches. But the police have turned for some answers to Donald Wiggins, 41, the owner of a foundry supply business who was the first suspect arrested in the case. Mr. Wiggins's family has linked him to Mr. Swift in the 1960s.

After the discovery of the first store of weapons, in a series of desert bunkers near the town of Lancaster, investigators traced the ownership of the land to Mr. Wiggins. When they searched his home and business they found tons of arms and equipment, all painstakingly packed away in 30-gallon drums and meticulously inventoried.

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Mr. Wiggins, now charged with 20 counts of possession of explosives and illegal firearms, said he was just the caretaker for the arms and said they came from a mysterious man named "Jeff Martin."

Mr. Wiggins also gave au-

thorities the name of "William Weaver," whom he said he met at a meeting in the 1960s and who was the original owner of the Lancaster land. He said both Martin and Weaver disappeared in 1974.

The police said they believed that Weaver never existed and they have their doubts about Martin as well, although an all-points bulletin has been put out for Martin.

Mr. Wiggins's mother, Edna Methe, said last week that Mr. Wiggins had attended one of Mr. Swift's gatherings in the mid-1960s. But Mr. Wiggins has stopped talking and authorities do not know whether the meeting was where he supposedly met Weaver and Martin.

Edna Methe, 64, her husband, Arthur Methe Sr., and Arthur Methe Jr.—Mr. Wiggins's stepfather and 20-year-old half-brother—were arrested Wednesday on illegal weapons charges. The elder Methe, 55, collapsed and died of a heart attack after he was seized at a bar.

Authorities now believe that what they may have on their hands are the remnants of a once active rightist army. Mr. Wiggins, a federal investigator said, may indeed have been a caretaker, entrusted with an arsenal for an army that no longer exists.

Historian Disputes Moynihan Theory

Book Says U.S. Slaves Kept Family Unit

By Hollie I. West

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 19 (WP)—Two months after its publication, "The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925," by Herbert Gutman, is being hailed as the book that will force a rethinking of the slave experience and its meaning to contemporary Afro-American families.

The book's thesis is that two-parent families were the rule in slave society and that a stable family pattern continued among freedmen after Emancipation.

Nine years in the making, the book is an example of the historian as painstaking detective, sifting clues, exploring uncharted territory and drawing fresh conclusions from old evidence.

John Franklin, professor of history at the University of Chicago and an authority on black American history, wrote: "In this extraordinary work, Herbert Gutman has successfully challenged the traditional view that slavery virtually destroyed the Afro-American family."

And Prof. George Fredrickson, writing in The New York Review of Books, said: "Gutman's discoveries enable him to challenge explicitly some of the central assumptions of previous scholarship on Afro-American slavery."

Moynihan Theory

The book confronts head on the controversial thesis of Senator Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., that a deterioration in the black American family could be traced to slavery. Mr. Moynihan wrote in a 1965 study for the Labor Department that white America had broken the will of Afro-Americans by destroying the black family.

Mr. Moynihan's critics responded that unemployment, poor education and racism were causing the breakup of the black family—not the effects of slavery a century after Emancipation.

So Mr. Gutman, on leave from his post as professor of history at the City University of New York, finds his book in the thick of what some say is the demolition of the Moynihan thesis.

Mr. Gutman, 48, said in his office at William and Mary College, where he is a visiting professor of history, "This book tells very little about recent history. But it does make it clear that the explanations that were so common and so prevalent in the popular mind and the academic world were unbelievable."

Mr. Gutman, author of four other books, prepared this one with research in the National Archives, university libraries and out-of-the-way county offices for

census records, birth registers and marriage documents that had gathered dust for generations.

A Case Study

The search started in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1967, when the Moynihan controversy was at its height and Mr. Gutman was teaching at the University of Rochester. He and a graduate student, Laurence Glasco, decided to make a case study, examined records of the Buffalo black community for the period from 1850 to 1920 and found that between 82 and 88 per cent of the Afro-American households were headed by two parents then.

Several scholars told Mr. Gutman that they would like to see more results of such research. Mr. Gutman recalled: "I had no slave material, so I had to expand. I started looking through Freedmen's Bureau records and I found the marriage records for Mississippi. These were wartime remarriages—slaves married by Union chaplains during and after the war."

"I came across the records of 5,000 marriages. That's 10,000 slaves. And many of these people were remarrying. In any case, they answered questions about their previous history—their mothers, fathers, even the skin color of their parents."

"I read all the freedmen's magazines. I think it was in the Freedmen's Record, a missionary magazine, that I read a letter from a woman to her home office, telling about how people were coming in and buying marriage tickets. This was 1866. Couples paid a quarter for what was called a 'Negro cohabitation certificate.' Marriage was considered too dignified a term."

Dulles Family Holdings

Mr. Gutman looked over a marriage registration book for 16 counties in North Carolina. He then studied the birth register for the Good Hope Plantation—owned by the ancestors of the late John Foster and Allen Dulles, near Orangeburg, S.C.—and this document showed blood relationships between slaves for a period of almost 100 years.

Mr. Gutman also studied the history of the John C. Cohoon Jr. plantation in Nansemond County, Virginia, an estate where there was black family breakup and separation. Still, family structure grew and stayed alive and cultural patterns formed there, he said.

That and other cases, he said, helped to discredit the idea that slave behavior and culture were predetermined by the kind of treatment the slaves received from whites.

How did he reach these new findings? Why didn't other

scholars uncover them? Mr. Gutman said he studied documents that had been available to other scholars but not used fully.

"The right questions hadn't been asked," he said. "The question that has dominated Afro-American history is, what did slavery do to black people? Framing the question that way assumes the disposition of the answer. It's not what slavery did to black people but what did Afro-Americans do as slaves?"

Slaves, Mr. Gutman wrote, developed their own cultural patterns, often independent of their masters. Slave parents named their children for forebears, showing an awareness of bloodlines and kinships that went unnoticed by whites. Slaves wrote anguished letters, or had correspondence written for them, inquiring about family members and kin left behind after being sold from the upper to the lower South, thus demonstrating a family consciousness. Slave women, Mr. Gutman wrote, frequently bore children to one or more fathers before settling down into long marriages. His conclusion was that no stigma was attached to children born out of wedlock but marriage was marked by strong fidelity.

Explosion Hurts 32

SIERRE, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (Reuters)—Thirty-two singers in a village choir suffered burns and cuts when a gas explosion wrecked a hall where they were practicing Christmas carols, police said.

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Tawa Proposes
Guidelines for
Les Agent Fees

TAWA, Dec. 19 (Reuters)—Canadian government has issued guidelines on the pay of sales commissions following an official report that an und agent received \$2.4 million a government body.

Payment by the Atomic Energy Company of Canada, Ltd., to promote the sale of a reactor to Argentina. It was investigated by police. Guidelines were announced yesterday last week. They criticized by the opposition unenforceable.

Guidelines ban bribes and pay payments and lay down for state agencies in the of sales agents to promote products abroad.

\$2.4-million commission disclosed in a report by the general earlier this year. Canadian firm was in partnership with Italian firm of in the reactor deal. Italian company asked for \$2.4 million for the fee for the agent. Identity was never disclosed according to the Canadian

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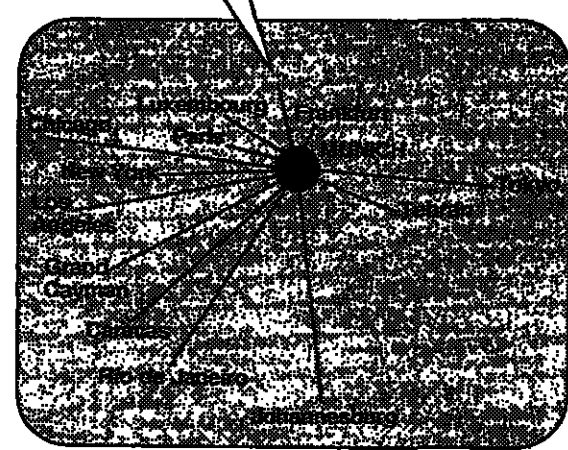
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Russians Viewed as Liberators

Close Soviet-Bulgaria Ties
Make Sofia a 'Mini-Moscow'

By Murray Seeger

SOFIA, Dec. 19.—Near midday, when a pedestrian's foot clearly echoes across the square, the two young soldiers riding the square mausoleum are more than a little bored with the job.

They broke their stolid stances, turned their heads, crowned round caps and long feathered plumes, to see who was walking past. The clean bricks of the square, unsoiled by ordinary traffic, the handsome 18th-century yellow facade of the National Art Gallery glowed in the night.

Many Western visitors, the square resembles Red Square in Moscow, another vast square baroque in ordinary traffic and dominated on one side by a mausoleum to a Communist prophet guarded vigilantly by highly disciplined soldiers.

Sofia, however, the bricks yellow, not red, and the mausoleum is smaller, for it houses the remains of Lenin but not of George Dimitroff, the Communist leader who brought Bulgaria into "permanent" alliance with the Soviet Union.

The close association between the two nations, the largest Eastern European and the smallest, in the "Western analysis," has been beneficial to the junior partner, helping it evolve from a backward agricultural country into a more prosperous one with a mixed economy. In the past, Sofia has become a mini-Moscow.

In addition to being practical, the idea that Sofia to Moscow is popular with most Bulgarians, a situation that contrasts with other Eastern European capitals, where pervasive fear is resented.

The Russians here are the masters both from the ancient times, the Turks, and the modern day, West Germany, a West-German observer.

Bulgarian government and parliamentarians resent the suggestions outsiders that their country is "slavish" or "docile" follower of the Kremlin. The Bulgarians at that their association with the Soviet Union is voluntary.

of great benefit to Sofia. The Soviet Union is our oldest friend, the 65-year-old of party and state, told Soviet Western visitor. "They use raw materials and we sell manufactured goods."

Bulgaria is so closely integrated with the Soviet-dominated Eastern European economic system, Comecon, that only 34 percent of its trade is with the rest of the world. The Moscow scene is seen in the profusion of Soviet-made automobiles, the style of policemen's

uniforms and even the color and size of Bulgarian money.

In the city center, workers nose down the streets daily, rain or shine, just as they do in central Moscow. The main street which enters the yellow square that so closely resembles Red Square is called "Kreski" and its extension is named for Lenin.

There is a monument to the Russian liberators of the 19th century and another to the Red Army of the 20th century. There is the most active Soviet cultural center in Eastern Europe and perhaps the most luxurious Soviet Embassy compound.

Most impressive of all, the most beautiful structure in the city is a church named in honor of Alexander Nevsky, the Russian admiral whose victory over the Turkish Empire asserted Bulgarian independence.

The affinity between Sofia and Moscow is so close that Bulgaria's neighbors, Yugoslavia and Romania, have at times suggested that Bulgaria would become the 14th republic of the Soviet Union.

In both external and internal policies, Bulgaria adheres to the Soviet model. Cultural controls are tightly enforced so that very few outside influences are permitted.

Westerners living in Sofia are carefully watched by security police and any Bulgarian visitors to their homes are likely to be questioned by officers.

But then, according to Westerners, there are few intellectual dissidents such as in most other European Communist societies, no underground press and no visible political unrest.

What social unrest there is comes from ethnic minorities and from the development of a younger generation which is willing to challenge "some establishment controls."

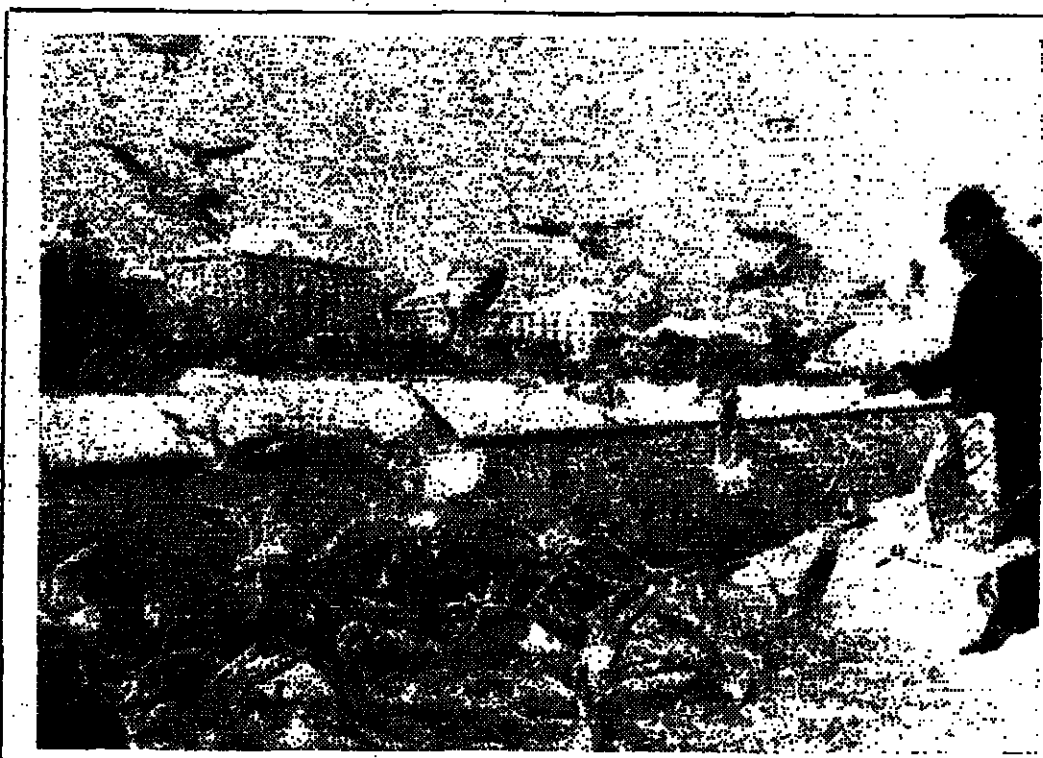
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Soviet Transmitter Interferes With BBC

LONDON, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The BBC has asked the government to complain officially that a new powerful transmitter in the heart of the Soviet Union is interfering with some of its broadcasts.

A BBC spokesman said the transmitter, nicknamed "the Woodpecker" for its irritating speed-pecking sound, comes in during the middle of its Russian and English-language programs. It operates for five minutes three to four times every 24 hours.

NATO experts have traced the "Woodpecker" to Gornel, in Belorussia, southeast of Minsk.



FEEDING TIME—Mews move in for lunch in picturesque, snow-covered Munich.

Kissinger Namibia Proposals Run Aground

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT).

A behind-the-scenes effort by the Ford administration to bring about a Geneva conference for the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia) has stalled and probably cannot be revived before Jimmy Carter takes office next month.

Administration officials and diplomats who three months ago were optimistic that a solution could be found to the Namibia problem have grown gloomy. Namibia has been controlled by South Africa since World War I and its independence has been repeatedly urged by the United Nations.

Moreover, the current stalemate at the talks in Geneva on ending white minority rule in Rhodesia has added to the sense that the major initiatives carried out by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for most of this year have fallen short of achieving their goals.

Proposal Outlined

To achieve a solution on the Namibia question, Mr. Kissinger secretly circulated a seven-point plan to black African leaders, and to Sam Nujoma, the head of the South-West African Peoples Organization. SWAPO is recognized by the United Nations as the representative of the majority blacks in Namibia but is not recognized by South Africa.

The New York Times was briefed on the contents of the Kissinger proposal.

The proposal said that the United States had reason to believe that South Africa would agree, if the blacks agreed, to

the following: A Geneva conference to settle outstanding questions; an early date for the independence of Namibia; participation in some way by the UN in the conference; a "presence" by South Africa in Geneva as a contact point; acceptance that Namibia would be united and free of segregation practices; negotiations by the parties to settle political questions, and withdrawal of South African forces upon request of a new government.

According to diplomatic sources, Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia showed interest in the plan, but informed Mr. Kissinger that they could not speak for Mr. Nujomo's group.

That group, according to the sources, has not accepted the U.S. suggestions for getting a conference going. SWAPO has insisted that the meeting be held under UN auspices—not just have a UN presence. It has insisted that it should be the only nationalist group negotiating for Namibian independence and that any other Namibian groups should be represented as part of a South African government delegation.

Talks in Windhoek But the South Africans have refused to negotiate directly with SWAPO and insist that the groups currently discussing a future independence for Namibia at Windhoek, the capital of the region, should decide their own fate. SWAPO is not taking part in the talks.

An additional complication, officials in the Ford administration said, is that Mr. Carter's views on southern Africa have not been detailed.

It is unclear for instance if he wishes to follow basically the Ford-Kissinger course of working cooperatively with the government of Prime Minister John Vorster to put maximum pressure on the Rhodesian whites and to move toward a Namibian solution.

Another course advocated by some Democrats would be to take a much more hostile view toward the South African government for its apartheid policies and give lower priority to Rhodesia.

A Black at the UN The appointment of Rep. Andrew Young, a black, as the next delegate to the UN, is sure to raise expectations among black governments of a more anti-racist policy in southern Africa and simultaneously to create problems for Mr. Vorster.

But Rep. Young has so far refused to be drawn into a policy discussion, making it clear that as UN envoy he did not make policy but only participated in its evolution. He has stressed, however, the need for the United States to show "moral leadership" in the world, shorthand for more open opposition to apartheid policies.

Mr. Kissinger, who was voicing considerable optimism on Namibia in September, has said nothing about it recently. He believes that the Carter victory was particularly costly for his African policy since it cost the United States leverage at a crucial point.

Hunt for Antarctic Minerals Is Under Way

By Walter Sullivan

MCMURDO SOUND, Antarctica, Dec. 19 (NYT).—In the Prince Charles Mountains, near the Antarctic coast facing the Indian Ocean, Soviet explorers have found what a U.S. geologist here described as "a mountain of iron."

Discoveries have been reported elsewhere, chiefly by Soviet reconnaissance parties.

Meanwhile, an airlift from this base has landed a U.S. Geological Survey party of six at a site known as the Enchanted Valley to study a formation that, it is suspected, may prove to be one of the most important ore-bearing structures in the world.

It is a body of rock in the Pensacola Mountains and is estimated to cover at least 13,000 square miles, with a thickness of four miles. While it is partly covered by ice, it is extensively exposed in that part of the mountains known as the Dufek Massif.

Layered Structure

The formation was first reached by explorers in 1957 and proved to be a layered structure produced by eruptions from the earth's interior, with striking similarities to the Bushveld complex in South Africa, the Stillwater Formation in Montana and the Sudbury region of Ontario.

These areas have yielded important deposits of platinum, nickel, copper and chromium. The Bushveld has also produced lead, zinc, vanadium, iron, cobalt and some tin and gold. The Dufek Massif is now considered one of the largest such layered complexes in the world and is the chief focus of the current U.S. geological effort in Antarctica.

The party there is led by Arthur Ford of the Geological Survey.

While no important uranium deposits have yet been found in Antarctica, the Japanese have found a small amount of uranium ore (uraninite) near Lützow-Holm Bay. Radiation detectors are also being carried by helicopters from the U.S. base here to search nearby mountains for radioactive deposits.

These developments are bringing about a profound change in the status of Antarctica. The possibility that, as some had hoped, it might be preserved as forever pristine "world park"—becomes increasingly unlikely. International agreement on management of its resources has at the same time become more urgent than ever before.

Details Not Known

Details of the Soviet-reported iron deposit in the Prince Charles Mountains are not yet available. However, Edward Grew of the University of California at Los Angeles is working with the Russians and, through him, more should eventually become known.

Exploration of the Prince Charles Mountains was conducted from a temporary camp on the Amery Ice Shelf where the Lambert Glacier, the world's largest such feature, reaches the sea. To the east of there, scattered along 200 or 300 miles of the Leopold and Astrid Coast, are boulders as much as six feet in diameter formed of isapelite, a banded iron ore. They clearly have been carried there by ice flowing over a large ore body buried somewhere inland.

At several places in Queen Maud Land, such as at Mount

Humboldt, iron ore 25 per cent or more magnetite occurs in pods more than 300 feet thick. Such finds have led Soviet geologists to be optimistic about discovering a major deposit. Mr. Ford has reported layers of rock in the Dufek Massif several yards thick and containing 70 to 80 per cent of magnetite.

Mining Problems

In a study done for the U.S. Geological Survey, N.A. Wright and P.L. Williams emphasized the obstacles to exploitation of minerals in Antarctica. About 35 per cent of the continent is covered with ice. Access to its coasts typically is blocked by pack ice. Since the continental ice is usually in motion, a static sink through it would soon be displaced from a formation in the rock below.

Finland Is Leader On Smoking Ban

LONDON, Dec. 19 (Reuters).

Finland leads in providing no-smoking areas in public places, an anti-smoking organization said in a survey of Europe published today.

Second is Italy and third Poland, said Action on Smoking and Health, known by its initials as ASH. The list was compiled from replies to questionnaires sent to embassies and health ministries in 20 European countries. Britain compares particularly badly in allowing smoking in hospitals, movie houses and buses, ASH said.

Because the Antarctic Peninsula—the longest such feature in the world—is clearly a continuation of the Andes, it is suspected to be a potential source of the minerals exploited in those South American mountains, notably copper.

No major deposits have yet been found, however, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Williams therefore doubt that any as rich as those of Peru and northern Chile will be discovered.

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The Latest From OPEC

It's a bit too soon to turn up the heat, or to trade in your compact car for that 40-horsepower item with the power driven this-and-that. OPEC, the oil exporters' cartel, does indeed seem to have split over pricing. That interesting development has led a few incautious souls to suggest that the cartel is now breaking up, cancelling any need for uncomfortable thoughts about energy conservation. But chemical analysis reveals those cheery forecasts to be 99.9 per cent wishful thinking.

Regarding this alleged weakening of the cartel, there are several points to be kept firmly in mind. First, all the pricing decisions are still unilateral. The sellers announce their prices, and that is that. Second, the dispute among the sellers was not whether to lower prices, or even whether to freeze them, but only how much to raise them. Third, the display of relative moderation on the part of the Saudis is explicitly tied to future concessions by the United States in current international policies. "We definitely are waiting for appreciation from the West for what we did," Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said in an interview with NBC. And this appreciation has to be shown in two forms, in the Middle East dispute and in the North-South dialogue concerning economic concessions by the industrial nations to the others.

The Saudis, incidentally, intend to review pricing again in six months. If American behavior does not measure up to their requirements by June, the United States can presumably expect to pay for it.

There is always a lot of theater in OPEC meetings. What messages are the Saudis delivering? They are a thinly populated country of enormous wealth, with little military strength; they are not very far from other countries that are heavily populated, poor and, in some cases, well armed. The Saudis believe that the surest guarantor of stability in the Gulf is probably the United States—and they are probably right.

But reluctance to raise oil prices is considered by some of the red-hot nationalists to constitute betrayal of the Arab cause. The antidote is to link this restraint to progress toward a favorable peace settlement with Israel. For the non-Arab members of

OPEC, there is a further link to the North-South conference. It is this whole series of contingencies is stated in general terms, with nothing closely defined it leaves the Saudis committed to very little and in a position to claim credits from everybody.

The Saudi's tactics have now produced the anomaly of a double price for oil. They say that they will charge \$12.08 for the standard barrel, an increase of 5 per cent. But most of OPEC intends to go up a bit more than 10 per cent, to \$12.70 for the same barrel. That, of course, won't work.

In a seller's market, the middlemen would simply resell the cheaper Saudi oil at everybody else's higher price. To prevent that from happening, the Saudis say that they will increase production sufficiently to create slack in the market. They—and they alone—certainly have the physical capacity to do it. Whether they will actually carry out the threat remains very much to be seen. But merely suggesting it serves to remind the world—including the incoming President of the United States—what a valuable friend they can be.

As for the United States, even at the old prices it would have spent nearly \$40 billion on imported oil in 1977. A 5-per-cent increase is \$2 billion. As the country learned in 1974, raising the price of imported oil has the same effect as raising taxes—unless the money is spent immediately, a thing that rarely happens. The Nixon administration failed to perceive that truth in time. The massive 1973-74 oil price increases were a major cause of the recession of 1973-75. In 1977, the first \$2 billion of any tax cut by the Carter administration will merely offset the fiscal impact of the higher cost of foreign oil. As for the long roll of nations already desperately strained to pay for fuel, the new prices make the trouble 5 per cent worse.

OPEC's meeting only confirms an obvious truth. As long as the United States keeps increasing its oil imports, it can expect to be reminded every few months of the gratitude it owes to the oil exporters for the restraint and moderation with which they keep raising their prices.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wiretaps and the Constitution

One of the greatest legacies of the Nixon years is something that former President Nixon hardly meant to promote. That is the growing body of law affirming that no public official, including the President himself, may violate the Constitution with impunity.

The latest decision bolstering this basic tenet of restrained, accountable government was handed down the other day by U.S. District Court Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. The case involved one of the 17 warrantless wiretaps that the Nixon administration carried on, ostensibly in search of security leaks. In 1969-71, Judge Smith upheld the claim of Morton Halperin, a former National Security Council staff member, that Mr. Nixon, former attorney general John Mitchell and then-White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman had violated the constitutional rights of Mr. Halperin and his family by allowing the tap on their home phone to continue without justification for 21 months. Besides finding a President's conduct unconstitutional—a landmark ruling in itself—Judge Smith also ruled that Messrs. Nixon, Mitchell and Haldeman must pay damages to the Halperins for invading their privacy. This is apparently the first time that a President has been held personally liable as a result of improper conduct in office.

The ruling, which is bound to be appealed, is equally noteworthy for what the judge did not decide. Because of "the confused state of the law" on national-security wiretaps in 1969, Judge Smith declined to hold that Mr. Nixon and his associates, including Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, had acted illegally by initiating the Halperin tap. In an ingenious step around a legal morass, the judge found that the continuation of the tap was clearly unconstitutional. Even in national-security cases, he ruled, a president and his associates are bound by the Fourth

Amendment's requirements that wiretaps must be carefully limited, reviewed and justified. The tap on the Halperins was just the opposite. It became a "dragnet," conducted with no regard for proper procedures and continued for political purposes long after Mr. Halperin had left the government.

In accord with this approach to the case, Judge Smith dismissed Mr. Halperin's suits against Mr. Kissinger and several others who—whatever their roles in initiating the wiretaps or concealing the records—were not directly responsible for how the tap was carried on. The decision is thus something short of a total judgment on the whole shameful episode. That is not grounds for criticism, though. The law was extremely murky at the time. As the record of this long controversy shows, the facts of the matter were so difficult to get at that they may never be entirely straightened out.

For all of that, Judge Smith's decision is another blunt reminder that even when national security is invoked, the nation's top officials do not enjoy a general exemption from constitutional constraints. It is a good reminder, too, of the importance of subjecting all surveillance—especially electronic types—to strict statutory controls and dispassionate judicial review. As Associate Justice Lewis Powell wrote a few years ago, "the historical judgment, which the Fourth Amendment accepts, is that unreviewed executive discretion may yield too readily to pressures to obtain incriminating evidence and overlook potential invasions of privacy and protected speech." That is exactly what happened here. While the courts may impose damages for past abuses, it is still up to Congress to decide what the future controls should be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Schmidt's Hold on Power

People are liable to rub their eyes in disbelief when they read of the West German Chancellor being elected with only one vote to spare in the Bonn parliament. Surely West Germany is supposed to be the one stable point in a wobbling Europe. Is its leader's hold on power after all so precarious? Not really.

He (Helmut Schmidt) has a nominal majority of 10 with the support of his coalition partners, the Free Democrats. This ought

to be quite sufficient for four years of effective government, especially as West Germany has no by-elections (vacancies are filled by the next candidate on the party list). On the other hand, it is as well to be aware that even in West Germany there are stresses which will make life difficult for Mr. Schmidt and which could—though the likelihood is still small—unseat him before his term is up. Mr. Schmidt's position is by no means as perilous as the voting might suggest, but he is not in for an easy time.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

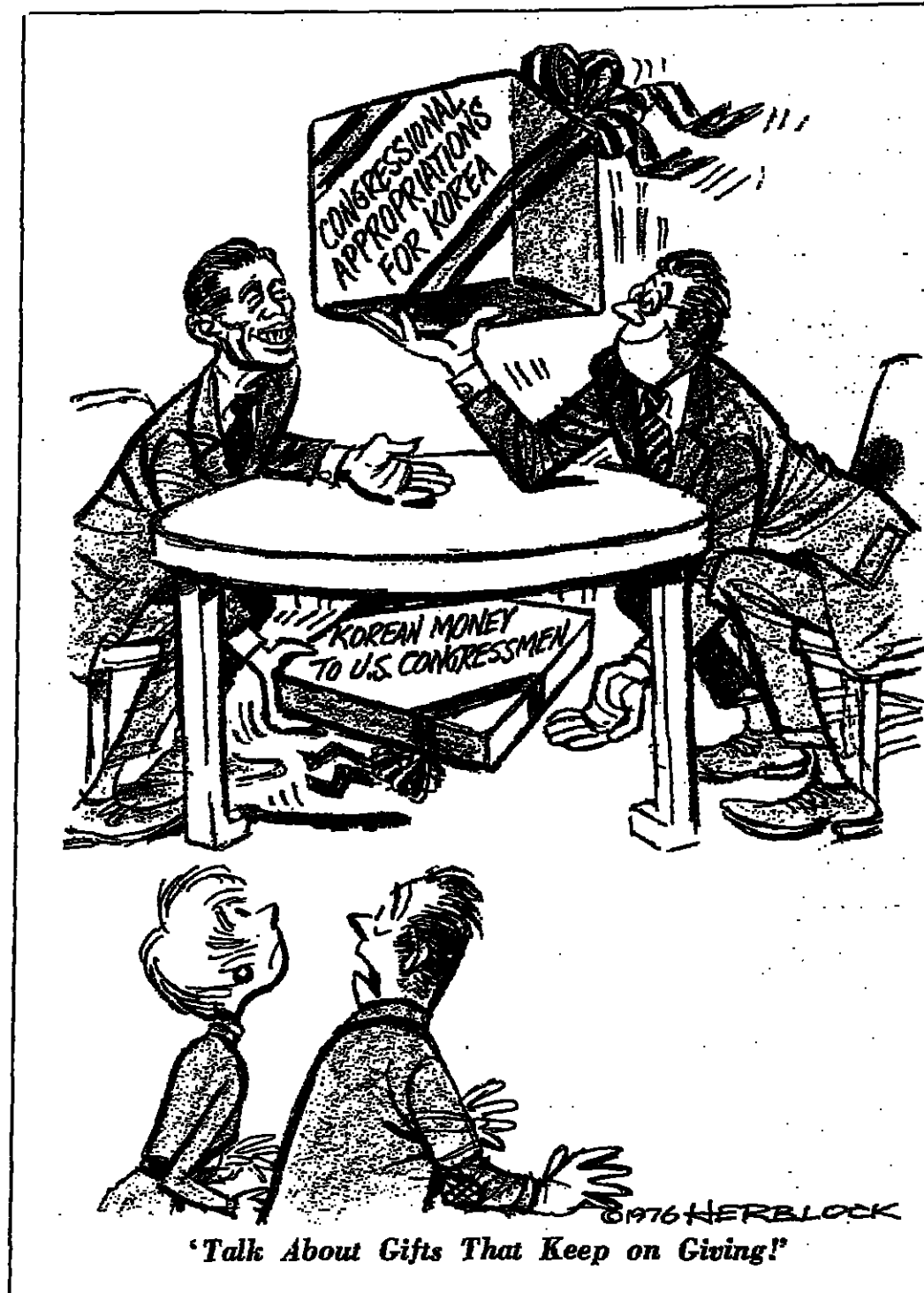
December 20, 1901

ROME—According to informed sources, negotiations will shortly be opened between the Holy See and the United States with a view to the appointment of an American representative at the Vatican. Now that Cuba and the Philippines form part of the Union, the number of Catholics under the Star-Spangled Banner has considerably increased. The chances are in favor of the successful conclusion of these negotiations.

Fifty Years Ago

December 20, 1926

LONDON—A method for taking X-ray films of the processes of the human body has been discovered by three British scientists, it was disclosed today. As a result of this new invention the medical profession and the public will now be able to see films showing the beating of the heart, the respiratory movements of the lungs and various stages in the digestion of food. The new method is held to be of the greatest importance.



'Talk About Gifts That Keep on Giving'

The Return of Confidence

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The signs of change now dominate the capital. The inauguration stands are going up on Capitol Hill. President Ford is sending his official papers to the national archives. The book publishers are throwing money at Henry, and the new boys in town are whistling Dixie.

In the few short weeks since the election, the mood of Washington has been transformed. Somehow the town seems younger and livelier. All the old problems remain at home and abroad, but with the innocence of inexperience, the newcomers have revived the spirit of hope.

The transfer of power from one government to another has been turbulent in China, Japan, Spain and Portugal in recent months, but in Washington, after a bitter war, a constitutional crisis and a very close election campaign, the political system has worked in good order and even with amiable good humor.

Lost by Whisker

Much credit for this must go to Ford. Here is a caretaker who has really taken care. Though he became increasingly eager for victory as the election campaign went on, and though he lost by a whisker, he has not uttered a single grudging word of criticism or even regret.

Unlike Nixon, who is still fighting in the courts for personal control and exploitation of his government papers, Ford handed over everything except his pipes, photographs and a few other mementoes. The first thing he said when he came into the White House was that "our long national nightmare is over." If this is true, he can leave knowing that he helped lead us out of the tunnel.

The condition of the nation at the end of the old administration and the old year is far from ideal but in relative terms it seems manageable. The economy still has the hiccups, with both unemployment and inflation higher than Jimmy Carter expected during the campaign, but more Americans are employed today than ever before, and the United States is leading the world out of the recession and the economic indicators promise more progress for the coming year.

Close to Home

Elsewhere in the world, there are obvious problems. Beginning close to home, there is some anxiety here about the financial crisis in Mexico, which is exporting its unemployment to the United States, and in Canada, whose unity is threatened once more by the separatist movement in Quebec. Accordingly, the outlook is for some anxious days along our two great borders in the Carter years.

Nevertheless, the worst fears of a few years ago have been avoided. The defeat in Vietnam did not destroy the world's con-

fidence in the United States, as often predicted. Washington still has better relations with China and the Soviet Union than they have with one another. The Western alliance is a little shaky, and the political weather is stormy in Japan, Britain, France and even West Germany, but the calamitous predictions about the mounting cost of oil have not come to pass in the industrial world, and there is even new hope for another step toward peace in the Middle East.

There are, of course, fundamental differences about the relative military strengths of the United States and the Soviet Union. Also, the big U.S. labor unions are increasingly worried about the importation of illegal foreign workers and the exportation of jobs by the multinational corporations, and these problems, along with the energy crisis, are likely to test the new administration before its first 100 days are over.

Still, Carter's approach to his coming responsibilities has added to the growing confidence in Washington. He has not been as populist or as conservative as his opponents feared during the campaign. He is putting together a Cabinet of energetic, pragmatic non-ideological problem-solvers, and recruiting under them the youngest and most enthusiastic team seen around here since the early days of the New Deal.

All this is contributing to the new sense of bustle and optimism, and of course it may be a temporary and deceptive phase, but the psychological and political atmosphere is obviously different, not only downtown in the big executive departments but in Congress as well.

The fight over the majority leadership in the House, resulting in the narrow victory of Rep. James Wright of Texas, has left some open wounds.

Also it seems likely now that Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia will defeat Hubert H. Humphrey for the majority leadership of the Senate, but in both houses it will be a new beginning under different men who are likely to give Carter more support than they gave Ford during the last two years.

One other point: the element of luck in this superstitious town is a big factor in politics, and the impression is getting around that Carter is not only a capable and confident, but a lucky man, and

his confidence is obviously infectious.

Thus the mood has changed here for the better, not because the problems have changed, but because the new men believe they can change things, and the rest of the capital is eager for change.

In general, things are seldom quite as good or as bad as they seem here in Washington, but for the moment, people seem to feel better, even if they don't quite know why.

A Different Cup of Tea

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—More than nine years ago, on a visit to Montevideo, I wrote: "Contemporary England... might well take a long and wistful look at Uruguay while musing: 'There but for the grace of God go I.' For Uruguay is the welfare state gone wild.... The system maximizes rights of the citizen and minimizes his obligations.... Pragmatic socialism knows that charity costs money—and now the bill has been presented."

It is absurd in many respects to compare with a small, young South American state the remarkable British nation which long ago established successful democracy and one of the mightiest empires ever known. But the habit has tempted others.

Just last month, Prof. Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize economist, singled out Chile (first under Allende and then under the subsequent military junta) as "highly relevant" and added: "That's the road Britain is going down."

'British Disease'

One symptom of what Friedman calls the "British disease" was detected long ago by French President de Gaulle who, while keeping Britain out of the European community, remarked that its workers had become "lazy."

Any imperial agglomeration creates in its center economic structures that become disadvantageous when its colonial domains are lost. The pattern of home manufacture linked to raw materials abroad soon gets distorted.

Moreover, even if old "class"

systems are dislodged as new power groups move in to control, this does not mean automatic establishment of equality among all. As Vilfredo Pareto wrote 25 years ago: "It will merely be one form of the class struggle that has disappeared, and it will be replaced by others."

To some extent this is discernible in Britain. While old aristocrats who won battles or governed colonies abroad sell off their possessions and grumble about incipient poverty, many trade union leaders display nouveau riche appetites and seek to accrue (at least in a political sense) some of the premises they considered outmoded when pertaining to dislodged.

Union Power

At the same time the impetus of applied power seems to be shifting away from the legislative and executive branches toward the feistier unions. But one does not yet detect adequate awareness of this shift. There is less worry about profound reality than about superficial symptoms such as a hitherto minor infiltration of disorganizing Marxist elements on the fringes of the altering political structure.

The present Labor government is gravely aware that national productivity is lower than it should be, that British enterprises (private as well as nationalized) suffer from over-managing, that much management is inferior, and that the gross output is unsatisfactory because (as the Cabinet minister confessed) "too many workers are always standing by idle."

These fundamentals are recognized not only by an angry opposition, hovering on the brink of possible return to power, but also by many Labor leaders widely regarded as considerably

Word to Brown, Ke Follow Bush Exan

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—By resigning as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, George Bush has set an example that should be followed by two other similarly placed officials. I have in mind Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI.

Like Bush, both men head troubled institutions which can only be rebuilt in an atmosphere of confidence over a long period of time. Like Bush, both men have reason to know that they lack the confidence of the incoming administration to the point where they can no longer serve effectively.

Consider, first, the case of Bush. He became director at a time when the CIA was under widespread public attack because of its ambiguous role in Watergate, Vietnam and a number of other unsavory episodes.

Reformer

Bush took the post as a reformer, determined to continue the cleanup of the agency. His helpmate has been some progress. But he knows that reform still has a long way to go.

During the campaign, comment by various associates of Jimmy Carter made it plain that Bush, as a once-prominent Republican politician, would not easily be accepted by the new administration. Bush realized he would not be able to continue the work of rebuilding the CIA, and he simply stepped down.

Gen. Brown is in a similar position—though with a much larger personal responsibility for the troubles of his institution. The basic problem with the Joint Chiefs lies in their relationship with the civilian authorities in the Pentagon and the White House.

Short Circuit

Gen. Brown's predecessor, Adm. Thomas Moore, participated in the establishment of a separate communications line (strongly called the "Pentagon way") between the Joint Chiefs and the President's national security adviser, then Henry Kissinger. The purpose of that communications link was to short-circuit the civilian authority in the Pentagon. The Joint Chiefs, in other words, violated on a continuing basis the principle of civilian authority.

Gen. Brown has carried that violation a step further in a series of off-the-buff comments on, among other things, Britain, Iran and Israel. In making these comments, Gen. Brown has not

been acting as the agency policy which is in. On the contrary, he has things damaging to policy of the President supposed to serve.

Jimmy Carter and his running mate, W. Dale, both made it p the campaign that th use for Gen. Brown. By hanging post now, Brown can matters worse for the elect for himself at Joint Chiefs.

Kelley Ca

Mr. Kelley is, if any more visibly the aut own troubles. He ci FBI at a time when i ing under revelations and in some cases behavior. In several cases, his aim, under to refurbish the bure has become apparent everybody that Kelle been able to assert h his views over the FE as one point he nusse edged that he did whether or not the h currently engaged in.

President-elect Ge some of his toughest language against Kelle acceptance of minor pe vice from the FBI. Carter has not said he Kelley. It is doubtful that acceptance of the elect are conducting search for a new FBI. Indeed, several lead dates—including from Atty. Gen. John Doar, Bradley, the black may Angeles—have already So if Kelley doesn't in certain to be pushed.

Professiona

No doubt the three not entirely amiable. Bush, an outsider, had come under criticism for misadventure. Gen. Brown is a professional in and police work. They five, and apparently feel for vindication.

But personal self-c cannot apply to pos sensitive as the leaders John Chiles and the FE applies especially as of the bureau and the signal military are the inside-by-bureau. The thing is to do the self of resignation so that I can get on with the job of rebuilding trust to the national leader.

NEWSLETTER ON THE SPANISH ECONOMY

Jerez — Xeres — Sherry: A case history of quality control

For many centuries Sherry, a wine endowed with special features and unique qualities, has been produced in southern Spain: apart from its own merits, it is thanks to the commercial ability of the sherry traders that it has acquired a high-ranking place in the world's wine markets. This was followed by an important step that only products graced by a strong individuality can take: that of dispensing with the need to name the product by a distinctive designation to make it recognizable. Soon, it became sufficient to

ask for sherry for all the world to understand that a wine of very special characteristics was demanded which could only be produced in the very restricted area from which it takes its name. From that moment onwards, sherry has a double meaning: a place of origin and a name of appellation, a name known throughout the world as Jerez, Xeres, Sherry.

Unfortunately, it is common occurrence that a product enjoying world reputation immediately breeds two kinds of competitors: imita-

tors and adulterators. Both take advantage of the name and prestige surrounding the original product.

To fight against this kind of competition is nothing new in the sherry grower's experience; as the records of the Jerez Wine-Growing Guild of the 16th century testify. On an international level, it is much later (1883) that the Spanish government was to protect "the commercial name and appellation of origin" of products made in the signatory countries.

A few years later, in 1891,

tion Jerez or Sherry, and gives legal existence to the Control Council, first set up in Spain by ministerial order of September 15, 1933 and to its first code approved in January of 1935.

The code has since been slightly altered, though in substance it still remains unchanged. Its purpose is to uphold the characteristics and maintain the high standards of sherry-making, as well as to protect its markets, bearing in mind the interests of both producers and consumers.

Apart from defining the production area and the types of grapes, the code also deals with cultivation methods—in particular, with the pruning which has such a great influence on the quality of the musts produced—and with the vintage. The particular qualities of sherry derive from the conditions of the production area, the varieties of grapes used and the maturing techniques applied. It is therefore compulsory for a wine to bear the Sherry appellation, to have matured in oak casks and undergone the biological (flor) developments, etc., which lend sherry wine its unique taste and flavor. Maturing must take place in the area specified in the code, namely the wine cellars of Jerez, Puerto de Santa Maria or Sanlúcar de Barrameda: this excludes even other municipalities within the production district.

It is not permissible for a wine to be called sherry merely because it originates from a vine of the correct variety grown in the production area; it is also essential that it has been subjected for years to the processes of developing and maturing in the zones defined for the purpose. Only then can a wine bear the Jerez-Xeres-Sherry appellation on its right.

To control all this, an organization is needed, such as the Control Council formed by six members: three representing the vine-growers and three the winemakers and shippers. The president of the Council is the director-engineer of the Viticulture and Oenology Station of Jerez de la Frontera, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture; the vice-president of the Council is the five of the Ministry of Commerce.

The Council's activities are very important and include the issuing of certificates and guarantees as evidence of the genuineness of the product.

For this purpose, the Council keeps a Vine Record showing the area of the vineyard, the date of planting, the varieties used, etc. The Council provides the classification and specifies whether or not the wine may be regarded as superior sherry quality. There are also Wine-Cellar Rec-

ords, showing data such as stocks, entries of musts and wines, their origins and quality, as well as outgoings for consumption, either within the country or for another winemaker or shipper.

All wine movement between wine-cellars are recorded and, in each instance, an authorization is provided. This makes it possible to know at any time the situation of each of them. Experienced staff make all the necessary verifications.

Every shipment made to foreign countries is accompanied by a Certificate of Origin guaranteeing the authenticity of the product. All containers or bottles for export must be sealed.

In order to guarantee the authenticity of the product sold as sherry, constant surveillance of the movements in the wine-maturing and production areas must be exercised. For this reason, all wines destined for sherry makers and their cellars must be provided with a Certificate of Origin and destination issued by the Council. The stocks and qualities of each wine cellar are carefully watched and the position and prospects of the wine-making cellars are known at any moment. Outgoings can at no time exceed foreseeable production and must be in keeping with the quantities under processing.

The Control Council also carries out studies on commercialization market surveys, prospects, types of wines most suitable for each market and the means of spreading sales in every market, especially in places where sherry is less well known.

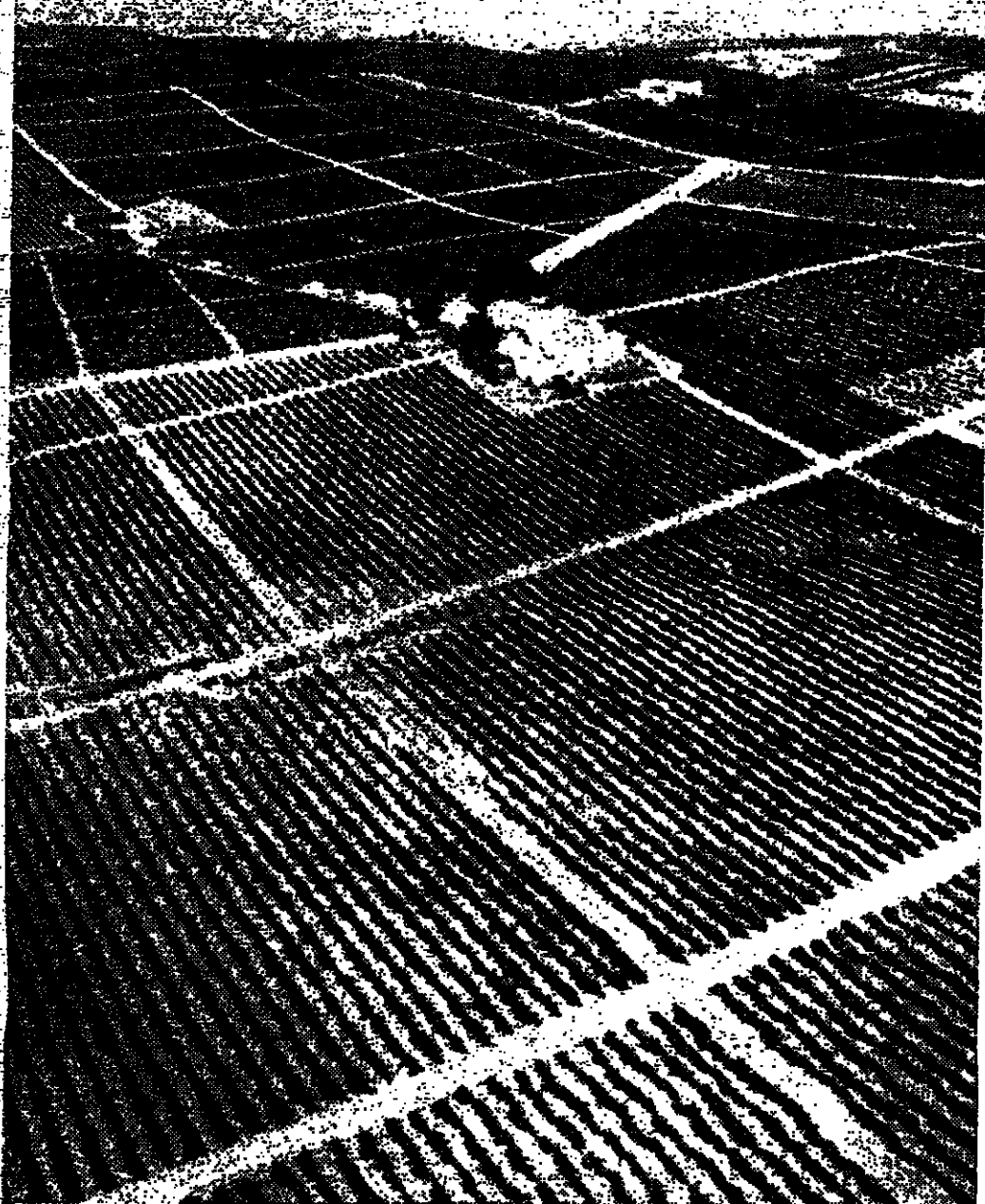
If the Council is out to defend the standard of the wine in its production center by banning and penalizing all operations detrimental to its authenticity and harmful to its quality, it is also natural that it gives preference to its appellation throughout the world, and

that it endeavors by every means to restrict its use to the genuine product.

These are, in short, the principal activities carried out by the Control Council for the Jerez-Xeres-Sherry

and Manzanilla-Sanlúcar de Barrameda appellations of origin. It has thus contributed to the fact that genuine sherry has become known and distinguishable all over the world, defended

the rights of appellation of origin and taken care that the quality of the wine is preserved because this has always been, and still is, the best defense against its many imitators.



A dramatic view of an important vineyard set in the white, chalky soil known in the Sherry Region as "Albarizas."

SHERRY—

A WINE FOR ALL SEASONS But particularly for Christmas

For many years, sherry has been considered the perfect gift for almost all occasions. Whether one is invited in town or to the country, there are still few gifts as genuinely appreciated by "mine host." A well chosen bottle of sherry fills the bill ideally for so many different people.

The secret is to choose carefully, relating the character of the wine to the person who will be receiving it. And you can always ask your wine merchant's advice.

MANZANILLA— for Uncle George

A pale, light and aromatic wine produced only at Sanlúcar de Barrameda, where the sea air helps provide its unique dryness.

FINO—for Brother Rupert
A specially fragrant wine, the fino is very dry and easily recognized by its pale topaz color and pungent yet delicate almond-like aroma.

AMONTILLADO—for Dad
A stronger wine whose alcoholic content can go as high as 24 per cent, the amontillados are amber in tone, mild and dry. The characteristic almost hazel nut aroma becomes stronger with aging.

OLOROSO—for Grandma
A full bodied aromatic wine, dark golden in color, comes either dry or slightly sweet.

PEDRO XIMENEZ—For
one's favorite Great Aunt.

An exquisite dessert wine, rich and velvety smooth. The extra sweetness is obtained by exposing the grapes longer to the sun, thus reducing the water-to-sugar ratio.

Perhaps one of the principal reasons for the popularity of sherry as a gift is that one need not face the traditional dilemma of choosing "the right year." In develop-

ing five basic varieties of sherry described above, the growers have, through a system unique to sherry wines known as the Solera system, eliminated that problem.

THE SOLERA SYSTEM

The fact that wines of such high quality and international acceptance have no vintage years has been a constant source of surprise to the wine connoisseur.

The truth is that all sherries are the product of many harvests, all containing some of the oldest wine in the bodega.

The new wine, once fermented, is sorted into categories and placed in oak casks which line the walls of many bodegas in groups of three and four levels high, known as Soleras. After a minimum of three years, the new wine goes into the top level of the solera, closest to its particular characteristics. The wine is gradually filtered down through the bottom tier, acquiring level by level the character and quality of the older wines. When it is finally drawn off from the lowest level, it is finely blended, fully matured and carries the taste of the "mother" wine, in many cases, the original sherry produced by that bodega; in many cases, well over a century ago.

It is thanks to the solera system that sherry in recent years has managed to meet growing demand, while maintaining its traditional high standard.

Soon, with the season of giving fast approaching, wine merchants will be receiving more and more orders for sherry, for it is only logical that Christmas celebrations all over the world should be blessed by the special glow which only sherry, that unique Spanish wine, can provide.

the Madrid Agreement was signed; its statutes were revised in Washington in 1911 and ratified in The Hague on November 30, 1925.

A law in force since May 26, 1933 embodied all the principles contained in the aforementioned agreements under a Wine Statute. Definitions were given therein of what must be understood by appellation of origin, and two councils controlling such appellations of origin were established. This legislation protects the appella-

SHERRY IN THE KITCHEN— A touch of class.

Sherry has been recognized through the centuries as an elegant drink, a warming drink, a heart-warming drink. But, although it has won its fame internationally as a beverage, sherry has long been recognized as adding a touch of class to many of our favorite dishes. Probably best known for its use in desserts, such as trifles, sherry is in fact a very versatile ingredient. There are many meat, poultry, seafood and vegetable dishes which owe their special flavor, and above all, their richness, to sherry.

GAZPACHO:

1 clove garlic, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons olive oil, 5 ripe tomatoes, 1 onion, 1 wineglass sherry, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 1/4 teaspoon paprika, 1 1/2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 1/2 cups cold water or bouillon, 1/4 cup dry breadcrumbs.

Crush the garlic and salt together. Add the olive oil, the sliced tomatoes, the onion, chopped and peeled, the pepper, paprika, vinegar and water or bouillon. Leave for an hour. Crush through a coarse strainer. Add the sherry and breadcrumbs. Pour into four soup bowls, adding an ice cube to each. Sprinkle each bowl with chopped cucumbers and finely chopped green pepper.

VEAL WITH SHERRY:

450 grams thin veal cutlets, 1 sliced lemon, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup sweet sherry, 50 grams butter, salt, pepper.

Have veal flattened and cut into pieces approximately 10 centimeters square. Toss the veal in the flour, melt the butter in a pan and brown the cutlets quickly. Add the sherry. Cover and simmer over a low flame for about five minutes, or until the meat is tender. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Serve with slices of lemon. Serves four.

SYLLABUB:

170 grams sugar, 1/2 liter thick cream, 1 tablespoonful concentrated raspberry juice, 1 tablespoonful strained lemon juice, 1 tablespoonful brandy, 140 centiliters sherry.

Stir the sugar into the cream, together with the raspberry juice, the lemon juice, the brandy and the sherry. Whisk until thick and serve in glasses, ungarished.

And, as every gourmet knows, good cooking stands or falls on the quality of the ingredients used. Make sure that you use real sherry... and remember that real sherry comes only from Spain.



Sherry butts line the walls of an important Jerez Bodega.

Sherry

*Universally appreciated as
the aperitif for any time of day*

Sherry needs no special time or occasion. It is well-known the world over as the ideal aperitif, but its great variety offers many other opportunities to enjoy it.

Manzanilla and Fino, smooth—light with a unique finesse—exciting and zestful aperitif for the young minded.

Amontillado and Oloroso, full bodied with an exquisite bouquet, ideal for any time of the day. Sweeter Sherries, such as Cream adds romance to any occasion—straight or with ice, makes a delicious drink. Around a bottle of Sherry the atmosphere will always be cheerful and friendly.

*Sherry from Spain
for fun-loving people.*

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Mexico's Peasants Driven to Action By Land Hunger

By John M. Goshko

CULIACAN, Mexico (UPI)—Dominating the main road into this provincial capital is a statue of a man on horseback—the heroic-sized stone circled into the fierce, mustachioed features and broad sombrero of a man who became one of the great legends of Mexican history.

Inscribed on the statue's base are the reasons why: "The agrarian reform has been accomplished according to the dreams and ideals of Emiliano Zapata."

It is a simple reminder of how modern Mexico rose out of the decade of bloodshed that began in 1910 when such leaders as Zapata and Pancho Villa led thousands of impoverished peasants in a revolution whose rallying cry was "Land for the landless."

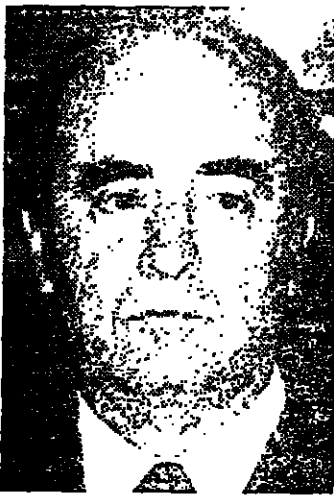
But today, only a few miles from where Zapata's statue stands, the surrounding countryside of the state of Sinaloa has been gripped by a tension and turmoil that seem to mock the sentiments of the inscription.

Sixty-six years after the revolution, Mexico has been given an unsettling reminder that its agrarian reform—the most radical attempted in Latin America—still has not solved the problem of the 4 million peasants who earn their living from the soil but who possess no land of their own.

The fires of land hunger were rekindled a month ago when former President Luis Echeverria, in one of his last acts before leaving office, ordered the expropriation on behalf of the peasants of 100,000 hectares of farmland in the State of Sonora, to the north of Sinaloa.

Chain Reaction

Mr. Echeverria's controversial move touched off a chain reaction that since has seen thousands of other peasants and migrant workers seize vast tracts of privately owned land in this fertile northwestern farm belt stretching through Sinaloa and Sonora to the U.S. border. The region is the most productive in Mexico and its principal business is the growing of winter vegetables.



Jose Lopez Portillo

tables for export to the United States. Squatting in primitive tar-paper tents thrown up amid the partly plowed fields, the invaders announced defiantly that they considered the land theirs and would resist by force any efforts to move them off.

Mexico's new President, Jose Lopez Portillo, who took office Dec. 1, immediately faced crisis that could shatter the country's political stability and do irreparable harm to the already ailing Mexican economy.

At its root, however, the problem that Mr. Lopez Portillo must address is a human one—the polarization between Mexico's haves and have-nots and the differing perceptions they bring to their own needs and to those of their country.

This human drama can be seen 40 miles from Culiacan at a poultry farm run by Jorge Kando, 29, a chemical engineer who gave up a job with the state government to devote himself to the production of chickens and eggs. The farm consists of 130 hectares and represents the jointly run holdings of Mr. Kando, his mother and his married sister.

A Good Farm

"It's a good farm but it doesn't exactly make me a feudal lord with lands stretching as far as the eye can see," he said.

"We do well here. We make money. But we do it by working long, hard days—14 hours or more—with your clothes reeking from the stench of the hen houses."

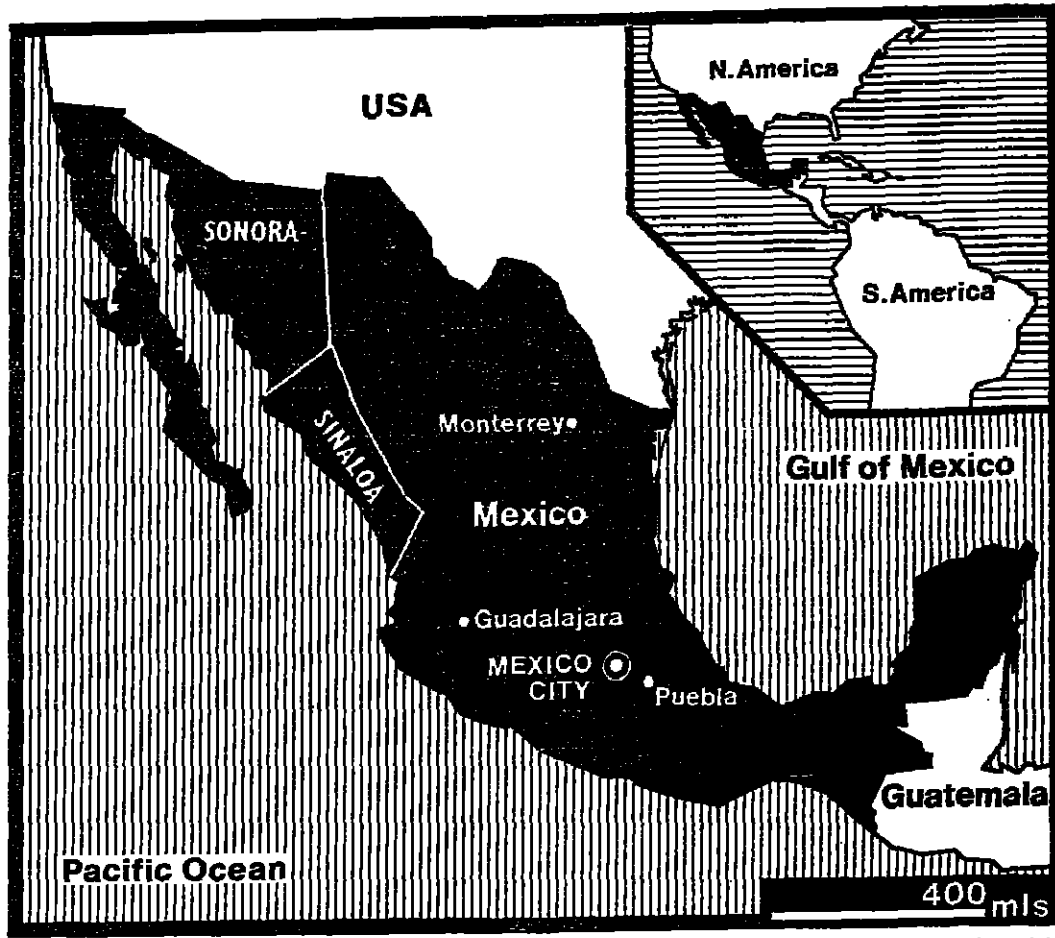
At present, though, Mr. Kando's work day has been forcibly curtailed. He spends much time outside the farm's brick hen houses staring morosely across a narrow dirt road at the fields on the other side.

The 38 hectares lying there are part of the Kando farm and normally they are used to plant sorghum for chicken feed. For the last two weeks, however, they have been occupied by a group of squatters, whose makeshift camp sits under the Mexican flag about 1,000 meters from Mr. Kando's hen houses.

The camp's occupants are all males, ranging in age from a wizened man of 64, who looks more like 80, to boys of 11. They have come from several parts of the surrounding countryside and they have left their wives and mothers at home to care for smaller children.

During the day, they seed the fields with corn, pointing proudly to the tiny stalks that in a few places have started to push above the ground. At night, they huddle around a slow-burning log fire, eating the beans and tamales brought to them daily by their women and feeding the scraps to a swarm of mongrel dogs.

The men say that they have no leader—that all are equal. But whenever a problem arises, they seem to turn instinctively to a



heavy-set, gray-mustachioed man of 44 named Mauricio Arayano. He has worked as a farm hand in the area all his life and has left a wife and four children on the big farm where he was employed before joining the land take-over.

All our lives we have been told that we have a right to the land—that our fathers fought in the revolution to give us that right," he said. "But we never got the land—only promises and stories about how we should be patient."

"Now we have no more patience. We know that the law gives us the right to take this land, because it is more than the old owner is entitled to. Nothing can make us leave. We're going to stay here and work this land for ourselves and our families."

To travel throughout Sinaloa and Sonora is to see the same scene replayed almost word for word in dozens of other places. Always, there are the landowners and the squatters, eyeing each other warily across the fences of the disputed fields and arguing that right and justice are on their side.

Underlying their dispute is the complex agrarian-reform law that was born out of the revolution with the aim of freeing the peasants forever from serfdom on the estates of great landholders.

Peasant Communes

To accomplish this, the law established as the main element of Mexican agriculture the *ejido*—a land-tenure system that brings groups of 20 to 30 farming families together in a commune. Although the *ejido*'s land is communally owned, each member theoretically has approximately 14 to 16 hectares to farm as his own.

The law also allows for privately owned farms but, in areas requiring irrigation, no individual can own more than 100 hectares. It is this limitation that precipitated the current struggle over who has a right to the occupied lands.

The peasants end their supporters charge that many landowners have circumvented the law by putting together huge estates and disguising their ownership under the names of relatives who do not work the land.

There is no question that such abuses have taken place. For example, the 100,000 hectares in Sonora that Mr. Echeverria ordered confiscated had been owned by only 74 families.

However, what troubles many who are concerned with Mexico's agricultural future is how farms such as those run by Mr. Kando fit into this equation. As he pointed out:

"It's natural for brothers or cousins to pool their resources and farm their land jointly. You can get better yields, you have more capital for investment, you are more efficient and more productive in every respect. But, precisely because you are successful, they point the finger at you and say you are breaking the law and must give up some of your land."

"It is no solution to keep breaking up the land into ever smaller parcels. That flies in the face of everything that makes sense. If we do that, we will destroy Mexican agriculture forever."

Private Owners

There is an enormous element of truth in what he says. Although the land distribution has placed by far the greatest acreage in the hands of the *ejidos*, it is the privately owned farms that account for the major share of Mexico's agricultural production.

Here in Sinaloa, for example, 77 per cent of the farm land is controlled by *ejidos* and 23 per cent by private owners. Yet the private farms produce 68 per cent of the total value of crops grown in the state.

The state's most lucrative agricultural business is growing winter vegetables and fruits, and last year Sinaloa exported \$200 million worth to the United States. Every penny's worth came from private farms.

The *ejidos* here are involved

almost exclusively in subsistence farming and some minor production of grains and cotton.

These figures are well known to Mr. Lopez Portillo, a former finance minister, and to his new agriculture minister, Jorge Rojo Lobo. Faced with an adverse balance of payments that has placed severe strains on the peso, they would like nothing better than to make Mexico more self-sufficient in farming.

But they also must contend with the very real problems of a population that is growing at the officially estimated rate of 3.5 per cent annually, that is still largely rural and that clings with mystical devotion to the revolutionary promise of land for the peasant.

No Official Solution

So far, the new government has given only the vaguest hints of how it will approach the problem. It has talked of making all farming more efficient, it has reaffirmed that it will not tolerate big estates and it has said that it will protect legitimate private owners from invasions.

In the main, however, it has asked for time, patience and understanding. Recently the principal peasant organization here in Sinaloa announced that, as a gesture of faith in Mr. Lopez Portillo, it would ask its members to abandon their seized property and wait for the courts and government to sort out the tangled questions of ownership.

It was not immediately clear whether the squatters would follow the advice of their leaders. The general impression, however, was that most of them would, and that there will be a gradual exodus of squatters from the occupied lands.

But the basic problem will remain. Unless the government quickly finds some way of translating its vague promises into effective action, it will not be long before the Jorge Kandos and Mauricio Arayanos of the Mexican countryside again find themselves facing each other across the disputed earth.

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya (UPI)—Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the ruler of Libya and the odd man out in the Middle East, is a mercurial zealot who is perhaps the reigning champion at outraging other heads of state.

It is seven years since he came to power. He cuts a dashing figure and charms visitors with his famous grin. But, at 34, the boyishness is maturing.

It appears that Col. Qadhafi is learning that the world is not quite as simple, the issues not quite as clear-cut, as he once thought.

Nevertheless, he remains an absolutist in a world of compromisers who are uncomfortable with his willingness to act impulsively on his beliefs and to ignore international conventions.

His objectives, in the opinion of informed Libyan and foreign sources, are unchanged—the union of the Arabs in a powerful Islamic state, the destruction of Israel and the return of the Palestinians to their homeland, the elimination of great-power dominance from the region and prosperity for the Arab masses. His government continues to proclaim its support of insurgencies and liberation movements and to promote the spread of the Moslem religion.

Changed Approach

What appears to be evolving is the approach; the methods by which he goes after his goals have become more complex.

"Basically, he hasn't changed," said an experienced diplomatic analyst here, expressing a widely held view. "But he has learned tactics. He has learned to be devious. It all seemed so simple when he took over. The Arabs would unite under the banner of Islam, sweep Israel away and bring back the Palestinians. He's learned it's not so simple and he's becoming more of a pragmatist."

The colonel has won enormous popularity by spending Libya's oil billions to bring the people things that were always beyond their reach—housing, schools, hospitals, electricity.

By all accounts, he has bolstered his image by adopting the kind of life he has decreed for the Libyan people. His Moslem fundamentalism and Arab nationalism have long since cleared Libya of alcohol, night life and any signs or markers in language or dress that are common in the rich countries of the Arabian Peninsula. Aside from an extensive wardrobe that now includes continental suits and cloaks as well as his jaunty uniforms, Col. Qadhafi lives an austere life.

The periodic resignations and retreats into the desert by which he used to manipulate popular sentiment when he was challenged are things of the past. Now he flashes around Libya, dedicating roads and schools, giving the impression of inexhaustible energy and enjoying the popular acclaim.

Col. Qadhafi has not fared as well in his dealings with other nations, however, and he is revising his approach to them. According to sources here and in Cairo, he found himself frustrated by the repeated failure of his attempts to merge with other Arab nations, uncomprehending of the willingness of some Arabs to accept the existence of Israel and nervous over its hostility he caused among virtually all neighboring states.

New Methods

His methods were isolating him and his country in potentially dangerous ways, so he is trying some new ones.

Although still not beyond the use of force or intimidation if he thinks he can get away with it, as in the seizure of a uranium-rich strip of neighbors' Chad, Col. Qadhafi now turns more and more to methods he discarded in the past—diplomacy, flattery, cajolery and public relations.

The Qadhafi who sent thousands of Libyans on a march toward Cairo to demand that President Anwar Sadat agree to an immediate merger has given way to a Qadhafi who stockpiles more sophisticated weapons than he could possibly operate to use as bargaining chips.

This trend toward more orthodox methods is reflected, analysts here and in Cairo say, in his recent overtures toward a reconciliation with Mr. Sadat, a patching up of relations with Tunisia and Libyan acquiescence in the Lebanon peace formula adopted by last month's Arab summit conference.

It can also be seen in Col. Qadhafi's public disavowals of terrorism and air piracy, which Libya is universally believed to have fostered in the past.

Considerable skepticism in diplomatic circles here has greeted his professed desire for better relations with Egypt, the United States and Britain. All reported to question the sincerity of his disavowal of terrorism.

The Libyan leader has told recent interviewers, however, that his country has been blamed for several terrorist incidents with which it was not connected.

Qadhafi Adjusts His Tactics But Holds to His Objectives

With annual oil revenues of about \$8 billion for a country of only about 2 million inhabitants, Col. Qadhafi can also speed freely to promote his ideas abroad. Independent experts here say that hundreds of millions of dollars are apparently being spent to finance weapons purchases, subversion and political activity.

It is widely believed, for example, that he has promised leftist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta to make up much of the \$80 million in annual revenue that Malta will lose if it shuts down NATO bases. Col. Qadhafi got rid of foreign military bases in his own country and would like to see them ousted from other states of the region as well.

To spread Islam's message, Col. Qadhafi has financed universities, clinics, mosques and missionary work in several countries, a Libyan official said.

Thus, the colonel uses whatever means seem practicable to promote aims that he used to believe were so reasonable that everyone would adopt them upon hearing about them.

Mohammed Hassanein Helal, who was minister of information in Egypt under Col. Qadhafi's hopnood here, the late President Nasser recalls in his book, "The Road to Ramadan," that he was dispatched to Libya the day after the 1969 coup to find what kind of man Col. Qadhafi was.

The Libyan said to him, "Tell President Nasser we made this revolution for him. He can take everything of ours and add it to the rest of the Arab world's resources to be used for the battle." He was, Mr. Helal, told

Nasser, "shockingly scandalously pure."

Active as an Arab even in high school, Col. Qadhafi is said to have a scholarship to study that he could enter a university, believe it or not, he could lead a revolution out of the communist monarchy of Libya. He was right.

His only exposure to the Western world was several months' military training course in 1963. By all accounts, not like what he saw.

There is no doubt a transformed Libya, a stricken city, a new power less than ago, into a benevolent state, empty of fear and cultural influences people are prospering.

It is Qadhafi the politician, not Qadhafi the zealot, who allows eloquent compromises to operating in Libya, via corruption and bribery, a dispensable association his knowledge of it to him, who succeeded a minute to a Palestine that "Libya" participate Arab summit meeting.

He has purchased amounts of Soviet arms won Soviet backing for his revolution. He has been seen in Moscow the king of in once had over Egypt, 35 by anti-Communism, he is anti-Communist, he is anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist.



Col. Moamer Qadhafi

Teeming Bombay Is Debate Growth, Reclamation of Land

By William Borders

BOMBAY (UPI)—Residents of this rapidly growing tropical seaport are engaged in a public debate about the uncertain future of their city.

Bombay, India's commercial center and the only city in South Asia that has a Manhattan-like skyline, is lively and cosmopolitan, with an air of wealth and sophistication rare in this part of the world.

But as a recent seminar of civic leaders concluded in a report called "Whither Bombay," there is also a "crisis in Bombay, deepening each day," as its fields spread, and its mass transport and other public services grow ever more difficult.

The problems of Bombay are typical of those facing cities of the Third World all the way from Lagos to Manila, as backward and primarily rural countries make the leap into 20th-century urban life. In Bombay, as elsewhere, migrants from the farms who came seeking a better life huddle together by the thousands in squalid shacks beside elegant high-rise apartments.

Mrs. Gandhi's View

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently described the situation here this way:

"The city is in danger of being overtaken by its problems. Slums, congestion, traffic bottlenecks, pollution and intolerable strains on civic services have become characteristic of a planned growth. There is urgent need for a fresh approach."

Bombay, which used to be just a cluster of little islands, has been built up gradually through land reclamation from the Arabian Sea over the 300 years since the king of Portugal gave it to the king of England as a wedding present.

Now a long, narrow peninsula, with 7 million inhabitants, Bombay is twice as densely populated as New York City. And more and more of the people, both the rich and the poor, want to crowd together into the southern quarter of the peninsula.

One result of the overcrowding is inflation. Annual office rents in the most desirable areas, on land reclaimed from the sea only 10 or 20 years ago, have climbed to \$10 a square foot, and a two-bedroom apartment on the 26th floor can cost \$50,000, a substan-

tial amount in a city where fourths of the families go on less than \$75 a month.

Packed Trains

Another result is congestion. The Third World pattern of Bombay's poor, not its rich live in the faraway suburbs many of them spend two or more a day clinging sides of the packed trains that converge on the

"We simply must reduce concentration and spread centers where people want and work," said Charles, an energetic architect who prize money in the campus exercise "New Bombay," a 5 city 12 miles away, on the side of the busy Bombay.

"We must create a polycentric system of regional units, like Francisco," explained Mr. who was educated at the University of Michigan and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "It's the only solution urban problem in the 'new world'."

In all the debate about what to do about Bombay, the last piece of marshland in the recent reclamation project, a few hundred acres called E-1, has been a symbol of a fresh approach.

Heart of Congestion

Since Back Bay is in the of the most congested area, some persons favor halting its reclamation; and ing it as a bay. But since in the midst of high-rise a minute, some other people will go ahead with the reclamation and give the new land to poor—the tens of thousands persons who now sleep on pavements.

Others want to go ahead build even more high-rise housing, leaving central Bombay more a center for the. At a dinner party in the city's Cumballa Hill neighborhood long ago, such a woman stood the window of her pent apartment, describing the bird taking view to a foreigner. "beautiful, at night, like stars and strings of diamonds set to the sea," she said. "But I like it nearly as much in daylight because then you see all the poor people's shacks in between."

Trail of Vengeance Leads to an Ex-Nazi

By William E. Farrell

TEL AVIV (UPI)—For three decades, Hans Knoop, an editor who began investigating Menden's past after he read an article written by Mr. Kanaan six months ago.

Menden, who has been arrested in Switzerland, is said to have attempted suicide while Swiss authorities consider whether to permit his extradition.

The narrative Mr. Kanaan relates began in the 1910s with a group of rich Polish Jewish provincials living in Lvov, Galicia. The trail of the narrative led in 1944 to an Israeli welfare office, where a survivor from Lvov recognized the journalist.

The rest of the story concerns the years during which Mr. Kanaan sought to bring Menden to justice. Even then, Mr. Kanaan said, Menden had an eye for paintings, goblets, tapestries and the like.

Eventually, Menden became involved in lumber dealings with Isaac Plisner, Mr. Kanaan's uncle and the head of the large family. A business disagreement between them, the journalist said, led to a feud that resulted in years of court wrangling.

Through it all, Mr. Kanaan said, Menden remained on cordial terms with Mr. Kanaan's father, David Krumholz. (Before settling in Palestine in 1925, Mr. Kanaan had borne the name Lieber Krumholz.)

Saying Good-Bye

"In 1936, when I parted from Lvov forever, Menden was one of the friends to whom I went to say good-bye," Mr. Kanaan said. "When I arrived in Palestine, one of my first greeting cards was to Menden."

The young journalist, forging a new life, maintained contact with his parents until Poland was divided in 1939, Lvov going to the Russians. In 1941, the Germans captured it. "Since that day there has not been a single word from my family," Mr. Kanaan said.

One day in 1944, as he waited in a shabby Tel Aviv welfare office for an appointment and stared at the faces of refugees, a gray-haired man, Jacob Loebel, stared at him and said, "Are you from Lvov?"

"I said, 'Yes,'" Mr. Kanaan related as he recalled the scene. "He embraced me and wept bitterly."

No One Is Alive

"I saw everything," he said. I asked about my family and no one, he said, was alive—all of them exterminated. "You know who killed them," he said. "Pieter Menden." This was something I couldn't bear.

"I sat down and memories of childhood flooded me—Pieter Menden, the blond, tall man, and me going hunting and fishing. He was for me the first foreigner of the civilized bright world—the West—in that godforsaken place."

Mr. Kanaan said that Mr. Loebel, who has since died, recounted that members of the Krumholz-Plisner families were shot on the orders of Menden, who, he said, wore a Nazi officer's uniform. Mr. Kanaan said that Menden was obsessed with finding the Plisner with whom he had the business falling-out. He never did. Isaac Plisner died of typhoid while living under an assumed name, Mr. Loebel, Mr. Kanaan recalled, said he had been in hiding during a Nazi pogrom in Lvov. When things quieted down, he had gone out on the street. Mr. Loebel told Mr. Kanaan: "Suddenly there was a shout: 'Guten Tag, Herr Loebel.' It was Pieter Menden."

a German uniform. Menden asked, "Where is Plisner? Where is Krumholz?" Loebel said he didn't know.

Shot in the Neck

Mr. Kanaan said: "A day or two later Mr. Menden came and took out my father and mother and brother and since then no one has been heard of." He added that Mr. Loebel told him that Menden caught up with two Plisner sons, Hirsch and Albert, and a son-in-law, Tadeusz Zucker. Mr. Loebel said they were taken to a Catholic cemetery and Menden shot each in the neck. Two of them died instantly.

"It was dusk. Hirsch was severely wounded and crawled to a house and was treated and recovered," Mr. Loebel told Mr. Kanaan. "He lived two years until the gas chamber. And he told people about what had happened."

"Menden was conducting a sadistic vendetta," he said. After the war, Dutch authorities tried Menden on two charges—collaborating with the Germans in Poland and stealing the art collection and furniture of a Lvov professor. He received an eight-month sentence, which he had served during his pretrial imprisonment.

Article Is Mailed

The record of Menden's trial and clippings about it vanished into archives. Then, last June, an article appeared in the Dutch press on Menden. It extolled his humanitarianism, his love of art, his taste for the good life. The rare interview was later said to have been given to get publicity for an impending auction of some of Menden's art objects.

Henriette Boas, a correspondent for Haretz in the Netherlands, mailed the clipping to



Pieter Menden

Mr. Kanaan. It was more than he could bear. He wrote an article for Haretz on "The Two Faces of Pieter Menden," listing the growing number of accusations of murder and genocide in Galician villages.

His article was read in the Netherlands by Hans Knoop, editor of the weekly *Agence*. The two spent hours on the telephone. Eventually many Dutch publications became interested.

The case grew. New witnesses began to appear. Graves were exhumed. There was a public clamor for an official investigation. Dutch police interviewed survivors in Israel and in New York.

A Rotterdam newspaper, *Het Vrije Volk*, called Mr. Kanaan and said it would print a story he had written about Menden in 1951 that the newspaper had been too timid to run.

"Menden denied there was anyone such as this Kanaan," Mr. Kanaan said. He paused for a long time so that his voice was measured and even and said, "There is a Kanaan and he wants justice."

الأمم المتحدة

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December 17, 1976.

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Raiders' Final-Second Score, Vikings' First Play Lead to Victories in Playoffs

Penalties, Stabler Run Beat Pats

Tarkenton Paces Rout of Redskins

By Bob Oates

KLAND, Dec. 19.—In a game with passes and penalties, Oakland was ahead most of the afternoon except at the end. Stabler won it for the Oakland Raiders yesterday, 24-14, two touchdowns in the last minutes and the winning drive in the last 10 seconds of a yard rollout.

Stabler's nine passes to Fred Buff for 137 yards were the difference, driving the Raiders past the Patriots and the second round of the NFL Football League's annual Super Bowl. Oakland's Coliseum against the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Colts, who meet today.

Directed by his big, sophomore quarterback, Steve Grogan, the Raiders won the last minute of the first half, when a drive by Stabler put Oakland at the 10-yard line. On the third quarter Grogan led a 21-10 lead as the Raiders accumulated the last of seven first downs on penalties and a touchdown in the fourth quarter.

The NFL's all-time penalty yardage leader, Stabler, led the Raiders to a 24-14 victory over the Patriots. Stabler's 137 yards were the difference, driving the Raiders past the Patriots and the second round of the NFL Football League's annual Super Bowl. Oakland's Coliseum against the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Colts, who meet today.

Honors Viren
FINLAND, Dec. 19 (AP).—Viren, the long distance runner, was elected Finland's sportsman of the year in a poll of the country's sports press Friday. Viren, 37, made his Olympic debut in 1968 when he repeated his wins in the 5,000 and 10,000 meters from Munich four years.

WHA Results

Saturday's Games
England 6, Birmingham 2
Wales 1, Cardiff 0
Ireland 1, Dublin 0
Scotland 1, Glasgow 0
Northern Ireland 1, Belfast 0
Republic of Ireland 1, Dublin 0
Wales 1, Cardiff 0
Ireland 1, Dublin 0
Scotland 1, Glasgow 0
Northern Ireland 1, Belfast 0
Republic of Ireland 1, Dublin 0

Slumping' Cowboys, Streaking Steelers Choices to Do the Right Thing

Colts' Defense Is the Big Question Mark

By Gerald Eskenazi

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19 (NYT).—The Baltimore Colts' defense is the big question mark in the National Football League today, the eighth round of the playoffs. The Colts' defense is the big question mark in the National Football League today, the eighth round of the playoffs. The Colts' defense is the big question mark in the National Football League today, the eighth round of the playoffs.

They are. Coach Ted Marchbanks believes the Colts can make the playoffs on his words. The Colts' defense is the big question mark in the National Football League today, the eighth round of the playoffs. The Colts' defense is the big question mark in the National Football League today, the eighth round of the playoffs.

NHL Standings									
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Pacific Division									
San Jose	20	11	4	44	116	72			
Edmonton	18	11	5	41	110	70			
Calgary	15	11	7	37	109	68			
Vancouver	13	13	4	34	120	88			
Central Division									
St. Louis	12	17	4	35	111	70			
Chicago	10	18	5	33	119	72			
Minnesota	8	18	5	31	112	72			
Winnipeg	9	23	3	31	121	72			
Quebec	10	18	5	31	121	72			

Wales Conference									
North Division									
Wales	25	5	4	54	162	73			
England	11	13	3	28	105	68			
Scotland	13	16	5	31	101	68			
Ireland	10	18	4	24	91	68			
South Division									
Wales	20	10	3	42	123	72			
England	10	18	5	31	101	68			
Scotland	10	18	5	31	101	68			
Ireland	10	18	5	31	101	68			

Saturday's Games
Wales 1, Cardiff 0
England 1, Birmingham 2
Scotland 1, Glasgow 0
Ireland 1, Dublin 0
Northern Ireland 1, Belfast 0
Republic of Ireland 1, Dublin 0
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England 1, Birmingham 2
Scotland 1, Glasgow 0
Ireland 1, Dublin 0
Northern Ireland 1, Belfast 0
Republic of Ireland 1, Dublin 0

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taxed 10 times for 83 yards. The Raiders were penalized 11 times for 83.

On the next play (third-and-8) Oakland linebacker Phil Villapiano roughed Grogan in front of an official who didn't call it.

On fourth down, New England's John Smith, the English soccer kicker from Southampton, missed a 50-yard field goal by inches.

Starting a 68-yard move to the winning touchdown, Stabler passed 12 yards to Blunkhoff but was promptly sacked to get into third-and-19 trouble. Moreover, he threw incomplete that time against a heavy rush, which persuaded an official to drop a penalty flag citing New England's guard Ray Hamilton for roughing the passer. It wasn't as flagrant as some of the roughness plays that weren't called.

Suddenly alive again, Stabler moved the Raiders to the New England four-yard line, where he stalled again on third-and-1. And again a penalty flag fluttered down to save the Raiders with 37 seconds left when a personal foul was called on New England's Freddie McCreary.

With a first down on the New England 1-yard line, Stabler rolled out and on a play scored the winning touchdown as a red smoke bomb went off on the playing field to celebrate either the touchdown or the off-side penalty that was called against the Patriots but wasn't needed.

The Patriots complained bitterly afterward that they were beaten on penalties, whereupon the Raiders pointed out they wouldn't have been in the game but for the epidemic of penalties that set up New England's two go-ahead touchdowns in the third quarter—changing the score from 10-7 Raiders to 21-10 Patriots.

This strange sequence began on New England's first possession of the second half. Punting on the fourth play of this series, the Patriots got the ball back at midfield when the Raiders were flagged for defensive holding—a most curious call on any punt. Thus relieved, Grogan marched to the 14-10 touchdown.

Next, Oakland was penalized on a punt that stopped at the New England 15 and had to punt again. Ray Guy line-driving this one to give the Patriots possession at midfield.

This time they only needed two penalties on a march to the 21-10 touchdown. The first came on another Patriots punt when Oakland's Ted Hendricks was offside.

Taking the ball once more, New England set up its last touchdown on a personal foul against Oakland's Willie Hall for slugging.

So it was a game in which the team benefiting from the last penalty was likely to win, and did, although New England had a slight edge in the statistics with 23 first downs to 20 and 381 total yards to 282.

One of the game's great passes, Stabler completed 19 of 32 for 233 against Grogan's 12 of 23 for 167.

With the help of New England penalties, the Raiders marched 78, 70 and 68 yards to their touchdowns, mostly on Stabler passes and a few runs by Mark Van Eeghen, who netted 58 yards.

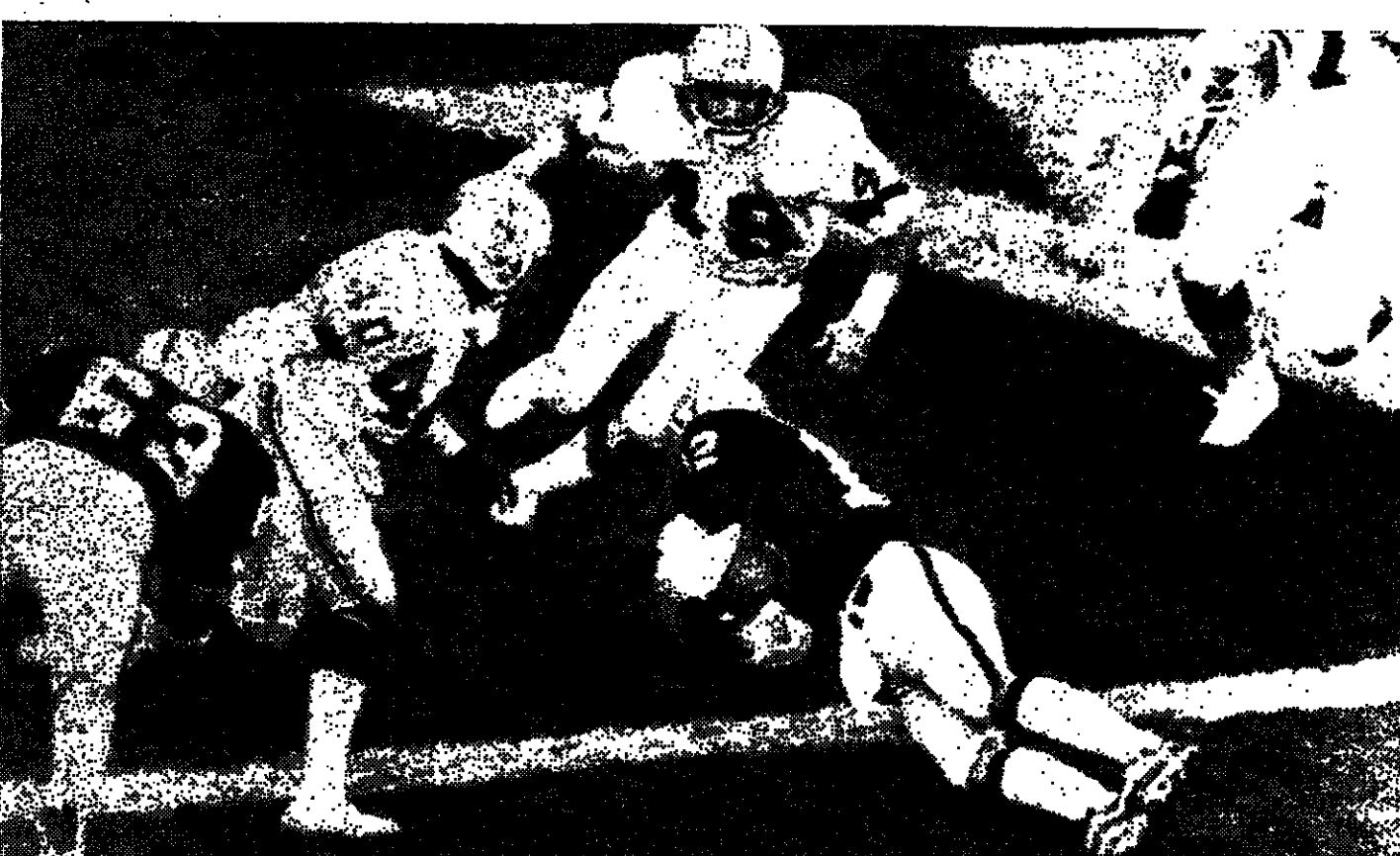
Assisted by Oakland penalties, the Patriots marched 86, 80 and 55 yards to their touchdowns on a combination of Grogan's 167 passing yards and 164 running yards by Sam Cunningham, Andy Johnson and quarterback Grogan.

A nifty runner-passer, Grogan carried the ball seven times for 35 yards, a five-yard average.

© Los Angeles Times.



ENDZONE ANTICS—Vikings' Sammy White bobbles ball before clutching it for touchdown in first period on an 18-yard pass from Fran Tarkenton in opening moments...



... while Raiders' Ken Stabler closes game against Patriots by going for winning one-yard touchdown dive.

Pearson, Entire Team Healthy to Play Rams

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (NYT).—The Dallas Cowboys are in a slump.

They won only 11 of 14 games this season on the way to the National Football League playoffs.

They are only three-point favorites over the Los Angeles Rams, even with the home-field advantage for their first-round game tomorrow, even though they ousted the Rams, 37-7, in last year's National Conference final.

Poor Dallas. Preston Pearson was laughing in the Cowboy locker room. "We all know what people have been saying," he said on the telephone. "But when you are 11-3, you must be doing something right."

Pearson's leg injuries have been part of the reason the Cowboys haven't looked right in the last part of the season. His running mate in the Dallas backfield, Robert Newhouse, has been sidelined off and on with groin pulls.

And since Roger Staubach has been throwing with a fracture in his right pinky, the Cowboys have been camouflaging the No. 2 offense in the conference.

After unimpressive victories over the Giants and Buffalo Bills, the Cowboys lost two of their final four games. But now, when it counts, suddenly everyone is healthy.

"Right now, no matter what your injury is, you've got to overlook it and play," said Pearson.

In fact, all 43 men on the roster at the beginning of the season are available for tomorrow's game. To go through an NFL season with a roster intact is an incredible statistic—and last season, when the Cowboys were losing finalists in the Super Bowl, they did it with 42 of their original 43 players.

But the injuries to Pearson and Newhouse have hurt the offense. "We just haven't jelled," said Pearson. "We haven't put it together."

"I suppose we would rank far down the ladder among the eight playoff teams," said Coach Tom Landry, "based on our recent performances."

There's no doubt the Cowboys will come back, at least not among the players, according to Pearson. But no one expects to handle the Rams the way they did last year, when Pearson caught three touchdown passes from Staubach.

"Nobody's going to blow them out like we did last year," said Pearson. "You have to classify that game as a fluke."

"You don't do much offensively against the Rams," said Landry, "even when you're doing everything right."

But the Cowboys have managed to win the big games this year, such as the 19-14 Thanksgiving Day decision over the St. Louis Cardinals. Possibly three big games remain for them.

"I've got one goal," said Pearson, a 10-year NFL veteran who is the only Cowboy to have played on other NFL teams. "To be a starter on a Super Bowl team—and win."

Last season, the former Baltimore Colt and Pittsburgh Steeler reached half that goal. He was a Super Bowl starter. In itself, that was quite an achievement for a player who was released by the Steelers before the season started and was not claimed by another team on waivers. "You talk about tearing somebody's ego apart," said Pearson. "That did it right there."

Klammer displayed all his acrobatic skills when he was thrown off balance near the finish, landing on one ski and almost falling before he crossed the line. Klammer's victory brought his run of downhill successes to seven. Last year he won seven of the eight World Cup downhill races, along with olympic gold.

Klammer said he would now take a three-week rest from competition, and would work on his giant slalom technique.

Italians, Klammer Dominate World Cup Skiing

From Wire Dispatches

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, Dec. 19.—The powerful Italian ski team today swept the top three places in the first men's slalom of the World Cup season, a day after mighty Austrian Frank Klammer completed a sweep of the men's downhill races this weekend.

The slalom, here was won by Paolo Radici, who won one eye, best Olympic champion Piero Gros. Gros, who won the title in 1974-75 but who has not won a World Cup race for 22 months, was bitterly disappointed as Radici wiped out a first-leg deficit of more than half a second to beat him by four-hundredths of a second.

"I am getting desperate," Gros said afterwards, near tears. "It is so long since I have won, and so many times I have been beaten by such tiny margins... I can feel my morale beginning to fade."

Radici was jubilant. "It was just a marvellous day, and I felt capable of anything," said the Italian, whose last World Cup victory was at Garmisch last January.

Radici, who lost an eye as a child when hit by a stick in a fall, said, "In a slalom you feel the course with your skin, you don't look at the gates."

Third place went to Italy's Gustavo Thoeni, who has won the Cup four times in the last six years. Noted for rarely showing any emotions, he smiled today when he saw his result.

A surprise of the day was the poor showing of Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, the World Cup holder, who completely dominated the special slalom last season, winning five races and placing second in two more.

Tense and nervous, the Swede made a mistake at the third gate of the first leg, managing the eighth fastest time. On the second run, he missed a gate on the upper part while trying to recover from another error.

"I was a little nervous and not concentrating enough," Stenmark said. "The fact is I skied very badly. It was difficult with the crowd cheering the Italians and booing me, but I am not complaining about that. It's just the name of the game."

The Italian team manager, Mario Cotelletti, said he did not think Stenmark would be a danger to Italian World Cup ambitions this year because Stenmark had not done enough snow training during the summer.

"He will find it very difficult this year," Cotelletti said. Stenmark spent much of the off season in the military.

Thoeni was not so ready to write off Stenmark's chances. "He could win in Yugoslavia on Tuesday. The World Cup is a long season, and you cannot make predictions this soon."

American Phil Mahre, who finished first and third in the first two giant slaloms of the season, at Val d'Isère, France, placed 13th today, retaining third place in the Cup standings with 40 points, compared to Gros's 51, and the 50 by Austrian Klammer with his two victories here Friday and yesterday.

Klammer's victory yesterday was as apparently as easy as his first. He beat teammate Josef Walcher 0.95 seconds, despite being fractionally slower on the upper part of the course. Swiss Bernhard Russi was third.

Klammer displayed all his acrobatic skills when he was thrown off balance near the finish, landing on one ski and almost falling before he crossed the line. Klammer's victory brought his run of downhill successes to seven. Last year he won seven of the eight World Cup downhill races, along with olympic gold.

Klammer said he would now take a three-week rest from competition, and would work on his giant slalom technique.

By William N. Wallace

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 19 (NYT).—The key play was the first play yesterday as the Minnesota Vikings trounced the Washington Redskins, 35-20, in the National Football League's opening playoff game. What was it? A simple off-tackle call as Fran Tarkenton handed the ball off to Brent McClanahan, Minnesota's "other" running back, and McClanahan mowed downfield for 41 yards to the Redskins' 25-yard line. That one set the mood of the one-sided contest.

Three plays later Tarkenton completed an 18-yard touchdown pass to his tight end, Stu Voigt, and the Vikings were off and running. They kept on scoring and at the end of the third quarter they were so far ahead, 35-6, that Tarkenton was retired for the afternoon by his coach, the imperious Bud Grant. Tarkenton had completed three touchdown passes, two to Sammie White, while Chuck Foreman, the No. 1 running back, made two touchdowns on runs of two and 30 yards.

This victory was the first for

the Vikings in the NFL's so-called second season, the one that will end with the Super Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., on Jan. 9. "We'll be there," said Alan Page, the mighty Minnesota defensive tackle.

But there must be another victory first for Minnesota. The Vikings have one more game here at Metropolitan Stadium this season, and that will come a week from today with the National Conference championship at stake. The opponent will be either the Dallas Cowboys or the Los Angeles Rams, the contestants today in the fourth and last playoff game of this week-end.

Which would be the preferred opponent? "We don't care," said Page. "I'll say it again, we'll be there."

Apart from victory, the Vikings ran up impressive statistics yesterday. The most significant one was 35 points. That figure equaled the most points anybody has ever scored on a team coached by the defensive-minded Washington coach, George Allen. In his many years in the NFL as a boss man.

History will little note that another Minnesota team, the 1956 Vikings, with Tarkenton the quarterback, beat the All-American coached Los Angeles Rams, 35-7. Was there any satisfaction in defeating the coach who manages to antagonize so many foes? "Heck no," said Tarkenton. "If you have to depend on things like that you are lacking real football players."

Tarkenton had something more to say. "When it comes to these playoff games you don't know what's going to happen. The scores will be, who will win."

Grant was even more generous. He said of the Redskins, "Today's game was a good demonstration of what emotion meant. Washington ran out of it a little bit. They had to be so emotionally supercharged every week they couldn't sustain their emotion. We were at an emotional peak."

Foreman and McClanahan each carried the ball 20 times. Foreman gained 105 yards and McClanahan 101, the first 100-yard game for the overlooked Viking fullback now in his fourth pro season. Tarkenton completed 12 of 21 pass attempts for 170 yards and as for Page and those other Purple People Eaters on the defensive unit, they held the Redskins to one first down in the first 20 minutes as the score ran up to 21-3.

What about that first play? Did Tarkenton call it? He certainly did. "No one calls my plays," he said. The simple play worked because Voigt blocked the defensive end, Dennis Johnson, to the inside and Foreman blocked the linebacker, Chris Hanburger, to the outside and McClanahan darted in between.

"We've run that play hundreds of times," said Foreman. "But it never worked better."

The Vikings strung together

three successive 66-yard scoring drives, rolling to a 21-3 lead in the first 22 minutes of the first-round playoff game. After the 18-yard touchdown pass to Voigt only 99 seconds into the contest, Sammy White's sprawling catch of a Tarkenton pass in the final minute of the opening period boosted the Vikings to a 14-3 lead. Foreman barged in from two yards out midway through the second quarter.

A 30-yard scoring burst by Foreman early in the third period gave Minnesota a 28-3 lead. The Vikings added some insurance in the final minute of the third quarter when White beat Joe Laverde to haul in a nine-yard scoring pitch from Tarkenton.

The Redskins, going home for Christmas, could look back to some life and maybe. Bill Kilmer's pass receivers dropped some passes which it caught could have made matters somewhat different. Roy Jefferson and Frank Grant were the guilty parties. Grant failing to hold a pass in the end zone in the second quarter when Washington trailed by 11 points.

As to technology, Tarkenton found something. In a formation which placed his two wide receivers in a flanking posture to the same side, the Washington defense responded with Ken Houston, the safetyman, covering White all by himself. "No way," said Tarkenton. "Houston's fast but Sammie's faster. We got one touchdown that way and just missed on another."

Tarkenton, 36, had one more word. "We can do anything," he said. That remains to be seen between now and Jan. 9.

Oklahoma State Tops BYU to Win Tangerine Bowl

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 19 (UPI).—Junior running back Terry Miller rambled for four touchdowns and 173 yards last night to lead 14th-ranked Oklahoma State to a 49-21 rout of Brigham Young in the Tangerine Bowl.

Miller, a second-team all-American selection who finished fourth in this year's Heisman Trophy voting, scored on runs of three, 78, six and one yards, while the Cowboys' defense produced four interceptions and one fumble that led to touchdowns.

Oklahoma State finished the regular season with a 9-3 won-loss record. Brigham Young had its best season ever coming into the Tangerine Bowl, with a 9-2 record for a share of the Western Athletic Conference title.

Brigham Young kept the game close in the first half, trailing 21-14 when tight-end Tod Thompson scored on a 27-yard pass from Nielsen with 2:16 left in the first half. Miller made it 28-14 at the half when he went over the right side of the line for a 78-yard touchdown, a Tangerine Bowl record.

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Observer

Oh, Christmas Tree

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Notes on Christmas trees:

(1) "Oh, Christmas tree! Oh, Christmas tree! How faithful are thy branches." This is the most famous line ever written about Christmas trees, and, of course, it makes no sense whatever. Babes caroling the line already know the faithfulness of Christmas trees, how they sag in lugubrious grouch lines under their shiny ornaments, how they traitorously drop their thousands of tiny needles over the electric train tracks. Why this anomaly between the hymn to fidelity and treachery?



Baker

(2) All is clear, all is bright once we recognize that we are singing a line translated from German. The German author knew about Christmas trees, branches and discreetly neglected to mention them. He wrote praise, instead, to the Christmas trees' electricity, a German word which can mean leaves, petals, blades of grass, sword blades, membranes, laminae or a dozen other things, none of them branches. We can assume he was smart enough not to hymn praise to the Christmas tree's notoriously drooping leaves or petals (those browning needles), nor to its sword blades. We can also assume he was poet enough not to waste his time on petals to laminae. Whatever they may be, it is obvious, then, that what enchanted him about the Christmas tree was its membranes.

(3) "Oh Christmas tree! Oh, Christmas tree! How faithful are thy branches." With the correct translation, we approach understanding of the Christmas tree. Its branches will sag and its needles will fall, but its membrane will never let us down, unless... unless... There is a caveat which the author neglects to mention. The membranes will be faithful to us, but only so long as we are faithful to the membranes.

(4) "What do the membranes want?" an exasperated Sigmund Freud once cried in front of a failed Christmas tree. The

answer is: water. Membranes are crasy about water. Cut off a membrane's water, and it will let you down every time. This is why the Christmas tree should be doused heavily with water the moment you bring it home.

(5) Here is a typical horror story from Mr. B. D., who failed to understand the water lust of the membranes: "I brought the Christmas tree home, propped it in the corner, and we all started to celebrate with a pitcher of gin. Much later that evening, we were all singing praises to the faithfulness of the branches and breaking up a little furniture when the Christmas tree called the police and tried to get us arrested for disturbing the peace. Doubled-crossed by my own Christmas tree! I could have cried."

(6) Classic technique calls for placing the tree stump down in a bucket of water. This cannot be done in apartments because the tree will topple over, upsetting the bucket and ruining the ceiling of the people underneath. Therefore, the tree must be put into the bathtub or suspended upside down from the shower head.

(7) Mrs. J.S. knows all about the importance of humoring the membranes, but notes a natural hostility between the Christmas tree and house pets. "When my cats climb the branches, the entire Christmas tree bombards them with falling needles," she writes.

Mrs. J.S. would not feel so coldhearted if she were sensitive to the Christmas tree's predicament. Consider: It has recently undergone a radical amputation. At a time when it should be con-

solated, it is being plunged into a noisy, overheated party atmosphere, propped up on its stump, dressed in gawgaws and half strangled with electric wires. It is a testament to the gentle temper of its membranes that, in return for a bit of water, they are able to restrain the tree from having everybody locked up for cruelty. It is only natural that under direct physical assault it may occasionally turn choleric and even vengeful. On balance, however, a Christmas tree will remain faithful to you as long as you remain faithful to its membranes. This is more than you can expect from cats.

After many months of enduring articles in national publications purporting to explain the Southern idiom, the Atlanta Constitution struck back with an article called 'Reverse English on the Sidewalks of New York.'

U.S. Southerners Take Linguistic Revenge

By Wayne King

ATLANTA (NYT)—Alfred R. Smith would have said, "The walm has toined."

Jimmy Carter, who should know, would say, "The walm has toined."

Any way you say it, the point is more or less the same. Now that Jimmy Carter is President-elect, it is no longer Southerners who talk funny. It's Yankees.

Or, at least, the Southerners are no longer sitting quietly by while Northerners make fun of the way they handle the King's English. It is the Southerners' turn to point out that Yankees are the ones who speak haltingly in their native tongue.

Latest Article

After many months of enduring articles in national publications purporting to explain the Southern idiom, the Atlanta Constitution struck back last week. Embellished across the front page was a long article called "Reverse English on the Sidewalks of New York."

It resulted, said the staff writer, Dick Green, from the most recent piece in a national newspaper representing Southerners as saying things more or less like, "Hit's mah bid-ness the way I talk."

"We got such a violent reaction to that piece," Green said. "We were getting calls, bopping mail. We like to poke fun at ourselves, but we don't like outsiders doing it."

"By the way," Green said, "you know what a seven-course Alabama huau is? A possum and a six-pack."

"Anyway, we decided what we got to do was send somebody to New York and do a piece on how those folks up there talk."

Green's first encounter in New York was, of course, a New York taxi driver, Charlie Kerner. Kerner said: "Stille the old joke, 'Yknow, th'caroon, shows ya Coluth standing and saying, 'Well, he says, 'It's about time we had somebody in the White

House that doesn't talk wit' an accent. Ya-know-wadda-mean?'"

Down at Macy's, Green encountered one Bernadette Bacon, who, he said, "steers a steady stream of customers hee-ah, they-uh, everwe-ah, futh flo-a, seventh flo-a, da cell-ah."

"Ladeez soaf's?" she intoned. "Futh flo-a."

And so on, through assorted polyglot New Yorkers, all hiding from muggers and saying "dese and dese." "Am I right?" and answering questions by posing their own. A Latin short-order cook lamented: "Twenty years and steel poor!"

But the linguistic coup de grace was administered by Marshal Berger, a professor in the Department of Speech at City College. A New Yorker.

According to Berger, as reported by the Constitution, what is thought of as a New York accent—classic Brooklynese—may not be pure New York at all. It may be corrupted Southern.

Suspecting journalistic hanky-panky, The Times telephoned Berger in New York.

Patrician Tones

It's true. Or at least possible. What is more, according to Berger, there is a suggestion that New Yorkers not only picked up speech habits from Southern planters, they corrupted those patrician Southern tones into the language of the lower classes.

"It's a startling suggestion, isn't it?" Berger said.

His hypothesis—and he emphasized that it is no more than that, "not even a theory, really"—is that the aristocratic planter classes of Mobile, New Orleans and, to a less apparent degree, Charleston, passed on certain pronunciations and speech patterns to entrepreneurs in New York.

The hypothesis is strengthened by evidence of strong mercantile relationship between New York and the Southern

planters before the Civil War, Berger said.

His example is the expression, "The walm has toined." The word "walm" has turned.

Something like, "the walm has toined," which gradually became "the walm has toined" and finally, "da walm has toined."

A Glossary

In the article on New York speech patterns, the Constitution helpfully provided readers with a glossary. Some excerpts follow:

Bah—A place to get drunk.

Beeah—What you sometimes get in a bah.

Boids—Feathered, winged creatures that sing in trees, if you have any trees.

Coil—A ringlet of hair.

Cur—What snakes do when they get all wrapped up.

Dare—at that spot. As in, "Put dat over dare."

Dat—What you just put over dare.

Deenh—Charming, sweet. As in, "Yes, deenh, I'll be glad to put dat over dare."

Fayn—Equitable. Also, what the cab driver charges.

Feeh—A feeling one gets when walking alone in New York City parks.

Lon Gyalnd—Where most sane New Yorkers have moved to.

Moia—What Brooklynites do to bums.

Mudder—Female parent.

Pleeece—Officers of the law. Rarely found in parks.

Pock—A piece of earth in New York City, usually with trees, always with muggers.

Toty—Number that comes after 29.

True—in one side and out the other—as in "he ran true da pock."

Wit—in addition to, or alongside. As in "Til go wit ya if ya want go true da pock."

PEOPLE: Princess Anne Faces Charges of Speed

Princess Anne is being charged with driving 90 miles an hour on a 70-mile-an-hour highway, police in Britain said Sunday. The 26-year-old princess is alleged to have topped 90 on the Derbyshire section of the M-1 Motorway in the English Midlands. With her at the time in a Rover sedan was her husband, Army Capt. Mark Phillips, and her personal police bodyguard. The incident happened Nov. 21 when the royal couple were on a private visit "somewhere in the north," according to a spokesman at Buckingham Palace.

King Ko

... 54

A Derbyshire police spokesman said: "It is not sure whether a summons has been issued yet or whether the proceedings will take place at all. But I can confirm that court proceedings are pending." The princess has been warned in the past for speeding, and there was public criticism in 1972 when police decided not to prosecute her for driving off-fence.

The giant film about a giant ape, opened with a worldwide splash Friday. Dino de Laurentiis spent \$24 million to redo the 1933 classic "King Kong." The public got its first view of the work in the largest opening in motion picture history—1,043 theaters.

Other openings are scheduled between now and Christmas for 3,000 more theaters around the world. "King Kong" has been translated into Spanish, French, German, Italian and Japanese.

The Rev. Billy Graham says he has no regrets over his friendship with former President Richard Nixon. "I have not forsaken him," the American evangelist was quoted as saying in an interview published in Kenya's mass-circulation Sunday Nation.

He said he had been in regular touch with Nixon since he left the White House in August, 1974. Graham also commented on the election of Jimmy Carter, a Southern Baptist like himself. "The problems in the United States and in the world that he has to deal with are so great that I don't think any man is going to be able to suddenly solve all the problems of the world. I think he will make attempts and he will be very sincere but when he leaves office many of those problems will remain."

Peter Benedetto, a well-known figure in the recording industry who once was promotion manager for the Beatles, was a federal grand jury in New York on charging \$40,000 in income taxes in 1970 and 1971, went said that he known professional Bennett had fallen on his tax returns. He received from the IRS a \$40,000 refund. Benedetto and Benedetto were interested in the refund.

Two men allegedly hawking a fur coat on downtown Baltimore any takes the other's length, white mink, 600. They had mink, it from actress Carol hotel room. The mink rested and left Chant coat back.

Conservative MP II last week divorced Lady Antonia Fraser, of those who agree with Harold Pinter. Lady II not contest the divorce in London. She is the best-selling biographer Queen of Sheba and O. W.

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